

30 DAYS OF ANIMATING

Missouri's Legislators Have
Need to Hurry.

MAY HOLD UNTIL MARCH 20

WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION
SEEMS ASSURED.

The General Appropriation Bill Will
Be Passed This Week—The General
Legislative Outlook.

From a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—With
only 20 days of the session remaining, the
legislature will have to proceed rapidly to
dispose of the many bills now under
consideration.

It is the general opinion, however, that
the assembly will not complete its work
before March 20.

This is about ten days beyond the regu-
lar limit and for this time the lawmak-
ers would only be entitled to compensation
at the rate of \$1 per day.

Whether the state will favor the St. Louis
World's Fair with an appropriation of \$1,
000,000, will be decided the coming week.

The Senate amendment providing for the
deduction of this amount from the sinking
fund, which is \$1,000,000, has smoothed
the way for this legislation, and, if the
House concurs, the money will be immedi-
ately forthcoming. The House is inclined
to handle this matter in a more business-
like and before taking action desire a confer-
ence with the World's Fair promoters.

Representative Mat Hall of Saline, who
is chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Cen-
tennial Committee of the House, has been
informed that the Senate will not agree to
the bill unless it is amended to provide for
the payment of the interest on the bonds
issued for the fair.

While it is not likely that the least
doubt as to the \$1,000,000 appropriation, there
is a strong possibility that the House will
not agree to the bill unless it is amended to
provide for the payment of the interest on
the bonds issued for the fair.

"Of course if the Senate amendment were
not agreed to there would be little hope of
our getting anything."

"What we desire most of all is to talk
this legislation over with the gentlemen
prominent in the World's Fair movement.
The representatives are anxious to know
just how this money is to be expended and
a feasible plan of so doing must be sug-
gested."

The general appropriation bill will prob-
ably be passed this week, and a vigorous
fight will be made on committee's recom-
mendation reducing the appropriation for
the maintenance of the St. Louis Insane
Asylum from \$60,000 to \$16,000.

The arbitration bill passed by the Senate
has been sent to the House.

Exception is made to that part of the bill
providing that where the parties to a labor
dispute agree to arbitrate their differences,
either side may not be compelled to seriously
arbitrate the decision and continue so to
do almost indefinitely.

The House members who have examined
the measure closely say this section will
be satisfactorily amended.

Hall's medical bill has aroused deter-
mined opposition from many quarters.

Up to this time the chief objectors
have been the Christian Scientists, who
assert that it is calculated to seriously
interfere with their freedom of religious
worship.

There is also a clause, which would prove
detrimental to the profession of the osteo-
paths and, who have also sent strong
protests against the passage of the bill.

Another section seeks to curtail the
privileges of physicians and dentists by
confusing them a state certificate to practice
medicine. This feature of the bill is dis-
countenanced by the medical profession and
disparaged by the dental profession.

As previously stated the bill establishes
a board of medical examiners, before whom
any person desiring to practice medicine
is required to appear for examination and
of each applicant it is required that he shall
have studied two years at a regular medical
college.

Representative Albert L. Kirby of Howard
County, voiced the criticism of many mem-
bers when he asked how the legislature can go
on record as favoring class legislation such
as might be interpreted from the bill.

Provisions of the bill bill. In the first
place the attempt to restrict the religious
beliefs of the Christian Scientists is unjust.
Let everyone worship according to the dic-
tates of their own conscience.

If my neighbor professes confidence in a
faith cure that is no business of mine. If
a physician desires to advertise his services
let him do so. Let him make laws seeking to
hinder that privilege. Ethics are one thing and
the law another."

Senator Collins' school bill, providing for
the election of the St. Louis school directors
at large will hardly be resurrected.
It has been laid over indefinitely which is
equivalent to saying it is out of the state
and out of mind of the legislators.

Collins himself can offer no hope for the
favorable consideration of the bill.

Senator Harris is the author of a bill
which has been favorably reported by the
committee on education. It provides for the
election of all trustees acting as administrators,
executors or guardians. It also provides for
the election of the board of directors of the
state university.

He also has introduced a bill which
he wanted to, and there is no apparent
reason why he should not, he can have the
Senate pass the bill this morning.

Senators Thomas and Rollins are the in-
troducers of the bill which calculated to
make the corporations feel temporarily un-
easy.

Mr. Thomas thinks that all newswriting
organizations should give their news to
whomever desires it and has submitted
a bill embodying this idea.

Senator Tandy is opposed to any person
or persons owning more than 12 dogs and
will introduce a bill prohibiting any one
from possessing more than a dozen Poodles
some time during the coming session.

Following are the terms of the senator's
dog bill:

Section 1. No person or persons shall
keep more than one bulldog, one pointer,
one fox, one pug dog, one pointer, one
all-purpose hound, one pointer, one
any species he or she may select; and for
all other dogs kept in excess of the above-
named number, there shall be levied and
collected the sum of \$1 per head, which
sum shall be placed in the state treasury.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts in
conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts in
conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts in
conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

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Section 20. All acts and parts of acts in
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Section 21. All acts and parts of acts in
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Section 22. All acts and parts of acts in
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Barber

MISSOURI'S GREATEST STORE.

Are a subject to grow enthusiastic about—and, by the way, these wintry days, that are liable to terminate in a burst of spring sunshine at any moment, are ideal shopping days. New goods—crisp and fresh from the journey across the sea, or right from the Eastern factory that rivals its foreign competitor—are here, even prettier this year than last. Prices right, styles correct, variety bewildering. Come and see them tomorrow.

Millinery.

Over three hundred new spring hats will be ready for selection tomorrow. Not the most expensive, but handsome hats at moderate prices that you like to buy for early season wear, from \$7.50 down to \$1.98.

About 39 of our \$7.50 hats, all clean, up to date and stylish, have been marked for Monday's selling at \$3.50. They'll not linger long at that price.

We carry the cheapest and best line of flowers in this city, all our own importation. Come and see them.

Dress Goods.

The continued and increasing popularity of separate waists has created a demand for materials especially for that purpose, and "WAISTINGS" now have a section of our dress goods department entirely their own. Monday we shall be ready to show these—100 pieces new styles in waistings will be placed on central table on Monday. We mention these as especially desirable—

Plain Chudde Cloths,
Stripe Chudde Cloths,
Stripe Monie Cloths,
Polka-Dot Henrietta.

The Rage of the Season.
New colors and materials for house and evening wear.

French Crepe de Chine,
French Nun's Veiling,
French Henriettes,
French Taffeta Cloths,
French Etamines.

Shoes.
Ladies' Kid Skin
Shoes, kid
tips,
round
toes.

Ladies' Finest Kid
Skin Lace
Shoes,
Goose
year welt,
extended
soles, broad
toes, kid
tips, lace or button,
\$3.50 value.

Ladies' Finest Patent Leather Lace
Shoes, with black cloth tops, hand-
turned soles, handsome dress boots;
\$5.00, reduced.

These are not odd lines or out-of-date
fashions. All sizes, all widths, your
foot fitted.

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Black Goods.

38-inch Black All-Wool Granite, 50c per yard.
50-inch Black All-Wool Cheviot, 50c per yard.
42-inch Black Mohair Crepon, the \$1.50 quality for \$1.00 per yard.

50-inch Black All-Wool Etamine Cheviot, sponged, ready for wear, 75c per yard.
47-inch Black All-Wool Etamine, the latest novelty, \$1.25 per yard.

The season promises to be particularly good in black dress textiles. Spring novelties are arriving every day.

Cloak and Suit Department.

The arrival and display of several hundred new Spring Suits, each with its own distinctive features, all equally pleasing and still totally different; unique little touches that surprise by their very simplicity, yet add just the elegance of design that none but a tailor ever seem to accomplish. All the popular materials and colors, and some too new to be well known as yet, are represented, while price range, from \$75.00 down to \$10.00, is wonderfully little for such garments.

At \$10—New Fly Front and Eton Suits, made of homespun, Venetians and chevrons, in all colors, beautifully trimmed and stitched, silk-lined coats, perfect new flare and flounce skirts, plain and trimmed.

At \$13.50 and \$16.50—New Blouse and Eton Suits, made of fine pebble chevrons and broadcloths, in all colors, beautifully trimmed and stitched, silk-lined coats, perfect new flare and flounce skirts, plain and trimmed.

At \$25—Swell new Silk-Lined Suits, in all styles, blouses, Eton and boleros, of fine, plain chevrons, pebble chevrons and homespun, in all colors, beautiful new style skirts, entire suit lined throughout with taffeta silk.

New Dress Skirts.
Swellest of swell Dress Skirts, silk and wool, in all the new flare and flounce effects, all materials, all colors, both plain and trimmed.

\$5.00 for Black Cheviot Skirts, 7-gore flare style, plain and trimmed, perfect fitting, dress-maker-made.

\$6.75 for new Black Pebble Cheviot Skirts, beautifully draped, sterling value.

\$10 for new Black Broadcloth Skirts, strictly tailor-made, handsome garments.

\$12.50 for new Black Taffeta Skirts, plain and tucked effect, deep flounces, beautifully trimmed.

\$14.50 and \$20.00 for new Black Broadcloth Skirts, strictly tailor-made, handsome garments.

\$12.50 for new Black Taffeta Skirts, plain and tucked effect, deep flounces, beautifully trimmed.

New Silk Waists.
Handsome new Silk Skirt and Dress Waists, beautiful colorings, thoroughly well lined and made, more than a hundred new styles; price range from

\$37.50 down to \$5.00

\$13.50, \$10.00, \$7.50, \$6.00 and \$5.00.

\$17.50 Flannellette Wrappers for...99c

\$2.75 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49



Advance Spring Styles,
Sketched at Barr's.

Advance Golf Skirts.

Strictly tailor-made New Golf and Rain-day Skirts, in the latest colors: black, blue, gray, tan, camel, and others. Beautifully lined and flounce effect, price range is

\$13.50, \$10.00, \$7.50, \$6.00 and \$5.00.

\$17.50 Flannellette Wrappers for...99c

\$2.75 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

Last of the Winter Garments

All Flannellette and Eiderdown Wrappers reduced about one-half—good patterns and colorings, inside vest linings, plain and flounce skirts; all are neatly trimmed—

\$1.25 Flannellette Wrappers for...99c

\$1.75 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

\$2.75 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

\$3.00 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

\$3.50 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

\$4.00 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

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\$8.00 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

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\$16.00 Flannellette Wrappers for...1.49

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Flannel Waists.

This great stock has been marked down to less than actual cost. Five Front and Back Flannel Waists, in all colors and sizes—over 100 different and distinct styles—plain, silk and satin corded and tucked—

\$3.00 Flannel Waists reduced to...99c

\$3.50 Flannel Waists reduced to...99c

\$4.00 Flannel Waists reduced to...99c

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\$8.50 Flannel Waists reduced to...99c

\$9.00 Flannel Waists reduced to...99c

FREE FOR FILIPINOS MRS. FIELDS IS AFTER THE JUDGE

A Republican in Congress Files Information Against That Pledge Be Made, Missing Spouse.

SHOULD BE DONE AT ONCE CHARGES ASSAULT TO KILL

BROWN OF OHIO CHERISHED BY HER STORY OF WHY HE LEFT THE DEMOCRATS. HIS HOME.

Declared That Breaking Faith With Cuba Would Be the "Climax of Greed and Doctrine of Pirates."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the House today Mr. Brown (Rep. of Ohio) made a speech urging that Congress should now give definite assurance to the Filipinos as to the purposes of this government. He advocated the speedy adoption of a resolution declaring that the purpose of the United States in retaining possession of the Philippine Islands to aid their inhabitants when they submit to the authority of the United States, in establishing a capable and stable form of government, and when this purpose shall be fully accomplished the United States, under such reservation and conditions as may be wise and just, will relinquish sovereignty in those islands.

The reading of Mr. Brown's resolution caused something of a sensation, coming from the Republican side, and the Democratic members broke into applause. Mr. Brown urged that, in all fairness, this assurance should be given to the Filipinos without further delay. It might be the plan even now in mind, but what was most essential was that the assurance be given immediately and definitely to the Filipinos. He characterized the idea of breaking the pledge given to Cuba as the "climax of greed and as a doctrine of freebooters and pirates."

At the close of Mr. Brown's speech he was surrounded by a number of his colleagues and congratulated on the boldness and vigor of his utterances.

Mr. Dismore said the country was to be congratulated on the speech just made, as it gave evidence of a courageous purpose to disregard the policy of the party in power.

The signs of the times indicated a deliberate purpose to break faith with Cuba. As to the Filipinos, there was no doubt they had expected assistance from the United States rather than aggression. Despite the assurances that freedom of Bryan would end the war, the war was still on, growing bloodier as it progressed and entailing vast expenditure.

CREATING SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Mrs. Alfred Bayliss Doing an Excellent Work in Furnishing Reading Matter in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Alfred Bayliss, the wife of the Illinois superintendent of public instruction, is receiving the thanks of the county at large for her work in promoting the establishment of libraries in the district schools.

Mrs. Bayliss first interested the various clubs of the capital city in the matter and securing the aid of Mrs. C. C. Brown, one of the society's leaders, and Mrs. Gen. Orendorf, gave what was termed a "book" reception.

The public was much enthused over the plan, there being 500 in attendance. Here one left in lieu of a card, a book as a donation. The books are put into cases of 25 in a case and the cases are to be distributed among the 141 schools in the counties that have no libraries. Each is to be held by the school for a definite period of about three months, at the end of which time a new case of books will be substituted and the case that has been in use will be sent to some other school.

Mrs. Bayliss is an earnest worker in the cause of education and hopes to be able not only to be the means of perfecting this movement in Sangamon county, but even other of the 12 counties in the state. She has had appointed through the Federation of Clubs, a committee of persons who are interested in educational work and has assigned to each of the members a tabulated statement of the schools in their respective congressional districts, those that have no libraries, no text, unsatisfactory school buildings and the number of pupils enrolled. She sends to them the educational bills of the legislature and finds that such literature as the books sent out by the Farmers' Institute and even the government reports are eagerly read.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS Country merchants will find the Delicate Lunch Rooms very interesting.

Owensboro Lineman Killed.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 9.—Tom Ware, a lineman in the employ of the Cumberland Telephone Co., fell from the top of a forty-foot pole on the asphalt street yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed. He was adjusting a wire and came in contact with a live wire.

Biograph Views of the Funeral.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The French capital is literally deluged with biograph pictures showing the various phases of Victoria's funeral. The public has been so much interested in all the cinematographed subject.

French Students to Dig Gold.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A party of over twenty students who graduated last year, failing to find agreeable employment, are now organizing to go gold digging in the Klondike.

Opium Joints Disclosed in Paris.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A police raid intended to close gambling halls accidentally disclosed the existence of six opium joints in Paris. One kept by two Calcutta Indians, and the others by "pretty twin princes" contained several ladies, married and unmarried, highly connected socially.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Muslin Underwear.

Also Second Week of Our Grand Linen and White Goods Sales and Big Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Boys' Clothing, Comforts, Rugs and Men's Shirts.

Ladies' Night Gowns

Muslin Gowns—Tucked yoke, V neck, finished with cambric ruffle. Sale Price 35c

Choice of a number of styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Sale Price 44c

Gowns of muslin with V neck, solid yoke of four rows of Cluny lace, inserting and tucks, very long and wide. Sale Price 55c

Choice of six styles, all nicely trimmed and generously made. Sale Price 66c

Choice of 5 styles—good quality cambric, some with tuck, some with Valenciennes lace, embroidery and hemstitched ruffles. Sale Price 77c

Excellent values of muslin and cambric, embroidery and lace trimmed. Sale Price 95c

Corset Covers.

High-Neck Muslin Corset Covers; good fitting. Sale Price 9c

Nainsook Corset Covers, full French style to waist line only—cut round neck; excellent. Sale Price 19c

V-Shape Corset Covers of cambric, trimmed with Val. lace or hemstitched ruffle. Sale Price 22c

Nainsook Corset Cover, full French style, round neck, trimmed with Val. lace, inserting and ribbon. Sale Price 45c

Nainsook Corset Cover, full French style to waist line, trimmed with three rows of Duchesse lace inserting, and finished with lace to match and baby ribbon, also wide ribbon at waist; extra value. Sale Price 1.15

Skirts.

Muslin Skirts—Full umbrella style with deep cambric flounce and dust ruffle. Sale Price 50c

Very full Cambric Skirt, deep lawn flounce, trimmed with wide tuck and dust ruffle. Sale Price 1.00

Two styles Cambric Skirts, with hemstitched flounce, trimmed with either tuck or lace or embroidery and dust ruffle. Sale Price 1.25

Extra good Cambric Skirt, deep flounce, with two rows of insertion and tucks, finished with deep tuck and dust ruffle, full value. Sale Price 1.95

Drawers.

Cambric Drawers—with yoke bands; finished with tucks. Sale Price 15c

Choice of a number of good styles of drawers, in cambric or muslin, trimmed with lace or hemstitching. Sale Price 25c

Muslin Drawers, umbrella style, trimmed with tuck and insertion. Sale Price 45c

Umbrella style Drawers, with tuck and insertion. Sale Price 50c

Silk Petticoats.

All new shades of a double flounce accordion plaited Petticoat, with dust ruffle, a nice fluffy garment. Sale Price 5.95

Special value Silk Petticoats, with very deep graduated accordion plaiting, and double ruching, all shades, the best garment ever offered. Sale Price 11.95

Boys' Clothing

Last Wednesday We Opened Up the Great

Auction Sale of Boys' Clothing.

Sold by Order of Otto Sander & Sons of New York City.

Tomorrow morning we shall offer the balance of our immense purchase, and in addition shall show into the city every Boy's Winter Suit and Reeler Boys' Clothing sale of the season.

Boys' \$3.00 Two-piece Suits for \$1.95

Boys' \$6.00 Ulsters, splendid weaves, for \$2.00

Boys' \$4.00 Two-piece Suits for \$2.50

Boys' \$4.00 and \$4.50 Midway Suits for \$2.50

Boys' \$5.00 Midway and Vestee Suits for \$2.95

Boys' \$5.00 Knee Pant Vest Suits for \$3.50

Boys' \$6.00 and \$6.50 Double-Breasted Knee Pants Suits for \$3.75

Boys' \$5.00 and \$6.00 Knee Pant Vest Suits for \$3.50

Boys' \$5.00 Elegant Vest Suits for \$3.50

Young Men's regular \$6.00 Long Pant Suits for \$4.95

Young Men's regular \$8.75 and \$9.95 Long Pant Suits for \$5.95

Young Men's regular \$6.00 Top Coats for \$3.75

Young Men's regular \$6.00 Top Coats for \$4.50

AND BOYS' REGULAR \$6.50 REEFER COATS FOR \$3.50

B. NUGENT & BRO. DRY GOODS CO.,

Broadway, Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street.

DAKOTA'S OLD FORTS

THOUGHT TO BE RELICS OF FORMER CIVILIZATION.

HANDIWORK OF THE MANDANS

One of These Near Pierre, S. D., Is a Remarkable Instance of Skillful Building.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Feb. 9.—Although no studied attempt to examine the archaeology of South Dakota has ever been made, several interesting earthworks have been found of a character which demonstrates that the land was either occupied by an industrious and progressive race previous to the Indian invasion or else that the Indians have wonderfully degenerated since their ancestors entered the Dakota land.

The weight of opinion appears to be that the earthworks were built by Indians, but in Dakota it is certain that they were not built by the Dakotas (Sioux), whose occupancy is of comparatively recent date, nor is it sure that they were built by the Rees, the immediate predecessors of the Sioux.

The suggestion has been made that the Mandan people were the builders of the old mounds found in the Dakota country.

Small burial mounds are common, but at least two extensive and important mounds have been examined. The most important of which is a fortification near Pierre. This interesting fortress is located on a high terrace, which overlooks a long sweep of the Missouri river and about seven miles east of the capital.

At this point the terrace is narrowed by the beginning of two gulches which cut their way down the embankment, making a narrow ditch, becoming deeper as they descend until they reach the valley, thus cutting the plateau into an irregular triangle with its base toward the river.

Within the boundaries, as outlined by the gulches, are about two hundred acres of almost level land, and here the old fortification is plainly visible.

The main part of the fortification is a double line of earthworks, consisting of an outer ditch and an embankment, which was evidently made by throwing the earth from a ditch inward, and was about 100 feet wide. The fortification is found many arrow points of flint and some of tempered copper, together with large quantities of the shards of pottery.

The other earthwork is located near the west fork of Turkey Creek in Turner County, and is known as a "Haystack Mound."

It is on a hill about 100 feet high, and is 325 feet in length on the southwest side and 290 feet on the southeast side and 130 feet wide. The sides slope at an angle of about 20 degrees. It is from 34 to 41 feet high.

Its general direction is from northeast to southwest, and the northeast end is enclosed with a wall of soft sandstone and limestone, which were evidently brought from a high hill three miles to the northwest. This mound has not been fully explored.

Scientific Treatment for Stuttering.

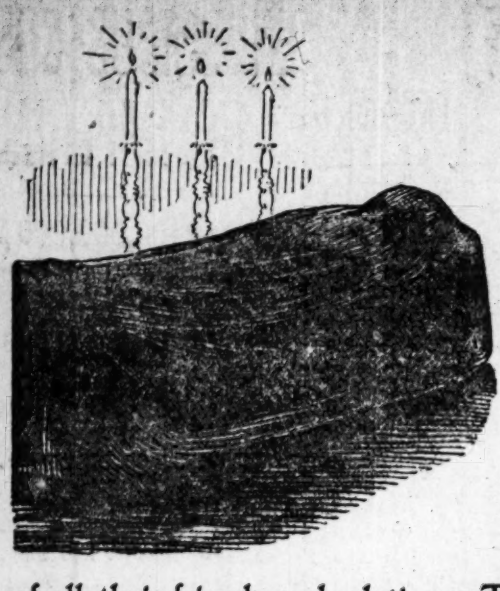
SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright, 1901.)

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The German minister of education is seeking a cure for stuttering children in the national communal schools. Two thousand marks have been assigned to specialists to select the best children to scientific treatment. These children are to be collected into classes and 12 regular teachers are invited to learn the treatment. Should the experiment in Berlin prove successful it will be extended to other parts of the empire.

\$600 FOR \$1.00.

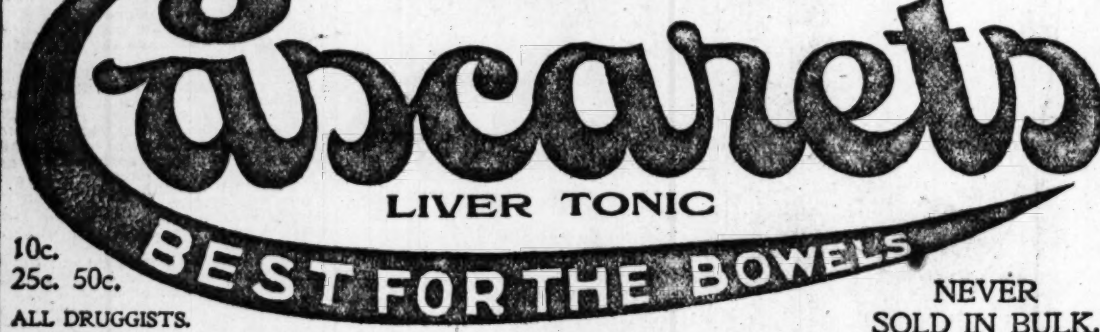
A Profitable Investment.

Jno. Blakely of W. Lebanon, Pa., reports that he got more value from \$1.00 worth of Grape-Nuts food than from \$600 spent in noted hospitals, trying to get well from stomach trouble. He says: "After all my experience, I had to come home thinking there was no cure for me. I was so weak and nervous I could hardly walk, and for three years I hadn't a good night's sleep. I was run down until I only weighed 120 pounds. I commenced using Grape-Nuts about a year ago and now I weigh 163 pounds and can do as good a day's work as any one. When I go to bed I sleep all night peacefully and am refreshed in the morning. I use Grape-Nuts food every day and know it is the greatest blessing that ever was sent to suffering humanity. I believe it had not been for this food I would have been under the rod before this. There is a reason. No food in existence contains, in a concentrated form, the elements that will rebuild the nerve centers and the brain, as Grape-Nuts, and the beauty of the food is that it is perfectly cooked, and is ready in the morning. I use Grape-Nuts food every day and know it is the greatest blessing that ever was sent to suffering humanity. I believe it had not been for this food I would have been under the rod before this. There is a reason. No food in existence contains, in a concentrated form, the elements that will rebuild the nerve centers and the brain, as Grape-Nuts, and the beauty of the food is that it is perfectly cooked, and is ready in the morning. I use Grape-Nuts food every day and know it is the greatest blessing that ever was sent to suffering humanity. I believe it had not been for this food I would have been under the rod before this. There is a reason. 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DEATH begins in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body—unclean inside—that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is safe against yellow fever, or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful land. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infections, but endanger the lives of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent disease and that is to take CASCARETS. Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are

PREVENTED BY



10c.
25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move, your body is getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ailment you are suffering from, if you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice: start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE. Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of its value. It is a perfect, safe, and sure remedy. It will cure all bowel troubles, and if you are not satisfied, after using one box, return the empty box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you got it, and get your money back for the box. Take our advice: no matter what ailment you are suffering from, if you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice: start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

CLERGYMEN TESTIFY

TO THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS OF
"FIVE DROPS"

"This time a year ago I was obliged to use crutches on account of Rheumatism, but now, thanks to the regular use of '5-DROPS', I am active and able to attend to all the duties of my sacred calling. Had my trouble not been chronic before I began to use your wonderful remedy, I feel perfectly satisfied that my cure would have been almost immediate."—*Rev. Father Macarty, St. James Church, West Duluth, Minn.*

"For twenty long years my wife suffered untold tortures from Sciatic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and I thank God for the day that your heavenly remedy fell into my hands, for it completely cured her. I am a minister of the gospel, and when I find any who suffer I cannot help but recommend '5-DROPS' for I know it will do more than you claim for it."—*Rev. F. M. Cooper, Washington Center, Mo.*

"5-DROPS" will quickly relieve and absolutely cure Rheumatism, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Gravel, Gout, Strains, Prostration, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis and kindred diseases.

"5-DROPS" is the wonder of the medical and scientific world. It is recommended by leading physicians of both America and Europe. It never fails. "5-DROPS" has cured thousands of the most obstinate cases, many of which had been given up by doctors and called by them incurable.

100,000 BOTTLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

So certain are we of the marvelous curative powers of "5-DROPS" that we have decided to give away absolutely free of charge 100,000 trial bottles of this wonderful remedy in order that it may be given a test by sufferers without any expense to them whatever. A bottle may be had by cutting out the coupon below and sending it properly filled out to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, Ill.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

FREE

This Coupon is Good for One Trial Bottle of Swanson's "5-DROPS."

Write plainly your name and address.

TRADE MARK. No. 300.

Name.....

Street and No.....

City..... State.....

Write direct to SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., Chicago.

GIVE "5-DROPS" A TRIAL.

NOTE.—If your druggist does not have "5-DROPS," we will send a large size bottle (300 doses) prepaid direct for one dollar.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Will Give a Eucure.

The parishioners of the Holy Angel Church will give a eucure and entertainment at Liederkreis Hall at Thirteenth and Chouteau avenues Wednesday and Thursday evenings. A handsome gold watch, a trunk and 148 other prizes have been secured.

The program for the entertainment, which will be of a vaudeville character, follows: Piano selection, Edward Fiesch; vocal selection, Miss Nora Quinlan; German dialect, Amberg and Siebenman; fancy dance and wing dance, Pat Donohue; piano selection, Miss M. Hanaway; comic songs, Mrs. W. C. Creedon; "The Holy City," Frank Walsh; duet, Misses Agnes and Laura Cowen; recitation, Peter Cunningham; harpings, Hans Moran and Alex Robinson; bass solo, John Kester; Irish comedians, Diamond and Cooke; piano solo, Mrs. Rockell; the Porters, singers and fancy dancers; trombone solo, A. W. Bauer; vocal solo, Miss O'Connell; vocal selection, Jack Haley, and illustrated songs, Frank and Lee.

THE WU INCIDENT CLOSED.

China's Minister Sets Himself Right With State Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The incident growing out of Minister Wu's criticism of Gen. Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee probably is closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the state department any intention of criticizing the government of the United States.

It is believed that the Chinese minister believed the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines to have originated with Gen. Otis and not with the war department or any other branch of the government, and in speaking his mind he was not being disrespectful. It is understood there was in Mr. Wu's mind the idea that some local representations in the Philippines had operated upon his mind to induce him to exclude the Chinese.

LEG AMPUTATED WITH SAW.

Two Disfigured Klondikers Brought Home After Terrible Hardships.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 9.—The steamers Victor from Skagway and Bertha, from Port Valdes, have arrived here, the latter with two men, both of whom are disfigured for life in their efforts for fortune in the Cook Inlet country. Alex Lindblad, crossing overland from Resurrection Bay to Sunrise City, froze both hands so that at least five of his fingers will have to be amputated.

Peter Olsen fell from a Cook Inlet coal barge, and while repelling an attack from the enemy, he was killed instantly by a Boer bullet, which struck him in the left leg torn to the bone. The member was amputated, and the saw and a jackknife being the only available surgical implements.

The Victor brought 20 old Klondiker passengers, some of whom made the trip from Dawson in 13 days. Reports of four men being killed and several others injured by Yukon passengers of the Victorian. It is said to be in worse straits for breadstuffs than Circle.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STOCK

Not Included in the Collateral of the New Issue of Debentures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Southern Pacific stock acquired by the Union Pacific, it was pointed out today, is not included among the collateral of the new issue of Union Pacific debentures for \$60,000,000, announced yesterday, although that issue is made to provide funds for the acquisition of Southern Pacific shares.

It is stated that the amount of Southern Pacific stock secured by the Union Pacific amounts to between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 of the outstanding share capital, amounting to \$197,822,148.

FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Pain, Discomfort and Danger where "Mother's Friend" is not known or used.

Ease, Comfort and Safety where the virtues of "Mother's Friend" are known.

It is the one and only liniment in the world that by outward application relieves childbirth of its terrors. Every mother should tell her friends of it, whether needed now or not.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by all Druggists, or can be sent by express paid on receipt of price \$1.00 per bottle. A full and complete description of its virtues, containing valuable information and a list of testimonials, will be sent to you on request.

THE BILLYEY REGULATOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXHIBITS AT WORLD'S FAIR

Bills Up Appropriating Goodly Sums of Money.

ALL THE STATES INTERESTED IN MOVEMENT FOR REPRESENTATION AT ST. LOUIS.

Chairman Lehmann Reports Satisfactory Progress in the Work of Enlisting the Active Aid of Our Neighbors.

The legislatures of nine states and territories are now considering how the various commonwealths shall be represented in the World's Fair; how much of the public funds in their charge shall be devoted to buildings and exhibits, and how the money shall be expended.

First in the list is Missouri, with a bill providing a contribution of \$1,000,000 for a state exhibit, a state building and a commission to take charge of the work. This bill, while not yet presented for passage, has been agreed upon in all its details, and a place awaits it on the calendars of both branches of the assembly.

Speaking of this bill and the work in other states, Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, chairman of the legislative committee of the Fair, said to the Post-Dispatch: "Missouri is naturally expected to take the initiative, and what she does will have great weight in shaping the policies of others. There isn't the slightest doubt that she will do the handsome thing, and do it in the very near future. In fact, the bill would have been passed before now, had it not been taken back to wait until Congress has taken final action."

When the Missouri Legislature acts, the lawmaking bodies of the other states and territories are expected to follow suit. With the United States appropriating \$5,000,000 and the home state of the Fair putting up \$1,000,000, we feel that little additional persuasion will be needed to induce liberal contributions from the other states.

Texas has a bill pending which provides \$50,000 for a state exhibit, but it is contingent upon the passage of a bill which will amend the bill and make provision for a much larger exhibit than can be made with that sum.

Arkansas is also dealing with the matter in her Legislature. The bill is originally drafted provides only \$50,000, but it is believed this too, will be amended to \$250,000, which is not comprised in the Louisiana purchase territory, is preparing the measure and has no doubt of its prompt passage. The senators and representatives from St. Clair and Madison Counties have been particularly active and efficient in their behalf.

"State Senator J. H. Stout of Wisconsin is preparing a bill which he expects to introduce this week.

The governors of the State of Nebraska and the territory of Oklahoma have sent messages to their General Assemblies heartily endorsing the Fair and asking that appropriations be taken up without delay.

"Senator Macbeth of Idaho, who, by the way, is a brother of Malcolm Macbeth, the late St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, is pushing the matter in his Legislature and writes that he expects a good appropriation for the Fair.

In Montana, Paul Fuss, a St. Louisan, who has large mining interests, is doing good work for the Fair.

"The committee is thoroughly alive to the necessity of having a suitable character in all the legislative bodies in the purchase states that are in session this winter and northwest. It is believed that the committee will make a forecast of our expectations, but they are not small."

HE LICKED THE KAISER.

Iowa Man Who Has Had Many a Fisticuff With William.

SIoux CITY, Feb. 10.—Many years ago when Emperor William of Germany was a young lad in his teens and the reins of government were being handled by his father, the son-in-law, the Kaiser, he spent most of his time in England, where he received much of his early education. Among some of the boys who had the privilege of being one of his comrades was Tommy Deatry, a boy of about the same age as the Kaiser, who was quite a student of the many art of self-defense, and in the school gymnasium the boy who is now the Kaiser of Germany had many a go with Tommy. The son of royalty, however, was not to be defeated, and a good drubbing before he would admit that he was beaten. The acquaintance between the two continued when Tommy's father was selected as a private tutor for the grandson of Queen Victoria.

Tommy Deatry is now in the live stock business in Sioux City. Mr. Deatry has always been very much interested in the newspaper and magazine, and has been some of the great kindnesses which Queen Victoria did to some of the families whose houses were drawn in mourning because of the loss of a member at the front in the war with South Africa.

Lady-in-law was killed instantly by a Boer bullet, which struck him in the left leg torn to the bone. The member was amputated, and the saw and a jackknife being the only available surgical implements.

The Victorian brought 20 old Klondiker passengers, some of whom made the trip from Dawson in 13 days. Reports of four men being killed and several others injured by Yukon passengers of the Victorian. It is said to be in worse straits for breadstuffs than Circle.

MAN'S BITTEREST CUP IS THE LOSS OF MANLY POWER.

When a man has lost his manly power, that one great and pre-eminent attribute of his sex, when he realizes the everlasting disgrace that attaches to an impotent man, he is overpowered with a feeling of shame and despondency. Life loses its zest, and everything looks dark and gloomy to him. When this condition exists he should seek the aid and counsel of a physician, one who can be skillful, scientific treatment restore to him his lost power and enable him to live as a man.

THE OLD SCALE SIGNED.

Operators and Miners Agree on Terms for Another Year.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9.—The joint conference of miners and operators was concluded here today, having readopted the scale in force the past year, and having decided to meet in Indianapolis for the next conference on Jan. 30, 1902. Both miners and operators expressed themselves as well pleased with the results accomplished. The scale was signed this afternoon by the officers of the miners' organization, and the following block operators: J. M. McClellan, W. W. Rosser, bituminous fields; P. Hanna, W. S. Bogie, miners' block; William Wilson, Harry Wright, bituminous; D. V. Horn, J. H. Kennedy, Illinois operators; H. N. Taylor and Joseph J. Morehead, miners; J. M. Hunter and D. Ryan, Ohio operators; Thomas Johnson and Walter Mullins, miners; W. H. Haskins and D. H. Sullivan, Pennsylvania operators; G. W. Schiedeburg, O. S. Blackburn, miners; Patricia Dolan and Mr. Dadds.

The conference did not get together until 11:30 a. m. and the report of the scale committee was at once called for. It provided for the continuance of the scale in force during the past year, making the rate for pick mining 30 cents, and keeping districts for the present basis. It was decided that the representatives of Michigan and Iowa be admitted at the next joint conference.

Arranging for Eucure.—A general meeting of the parishioners of St. Agnes' Church will be held Monday evening to make final arrangements for the eucure party to take place Wednesday night at the Park Hall. Several prizes, consisting of silverware, furniture and jewelry, have been secured. The eucure will be followed by a dance.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

HAS CURED

Indigestion, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Sold by all druggists and dealers generally. See that a Private Revenue Stamp is over the top of the bottle.

QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED

Of Sexual Debility, Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Weak Back and Prostatic Trouble

By DOCTOR MILEN.

to once more become a man among men, and to cause him to feel that he is a manly man in all that the term implies.

The manner of attack of this dread malady and its symptoms take a wide range and vary in different individuals. It is caused mainly through indiscretions of youth, excesses in later years or dislocation, although it is sometimes brought on by overwork or a severe mental strain, due to business worry or other cares. ITS VICTIMS ARE FOUND AMONG YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN.

The sufferer will notice that where formerly he felt energetic, ambitious and a general desire to "get a hustle on" and push his way through the world, he now feels weak, direct, listless and indifferent and has a "don't care" feeling. He is easily fatigued and feels unequal to any great physical or mental effort. There is an inability to concentrate the mind. The eye lacks its former lustre. He is troubled with gloomy forebodings and is irritable, cross and easily annoyed. He doesn't sleep well, and in the morning feels fatigued and worn out. He is steady of vigorous and refreshed as in the past. He lacks confidence, pinches appear on the face; he has pains in the back and head, and the extremities are cold because of impaired circulation. He has losses of vital fluids, which sap his strength, and their extent is unknown until the inevitable breakdown which they cause occurs.

This is a matter of the utmost importance to sick men. When consulting Doctor Milen, either at his office or by mail, PATIENTS MEET AND ARE TREATED BY DOCTOR MILEN PERSONALLY. This will not see some incompetent substitute doctor, as is the case elsewhere in the city.

This is a matter of the utmost importance to sick men. When consulting Doctor Milen, either at his office or by mail, PATIENTS MEET AND ARE TREATED BY DOCTOR MILEN PERSONALLY. This will not see some incompetent substitute doctor, as is the case elsewhere in the city.

When a man is afflicted with disease, he consults a doctor if he is intelligent. He knows that a doctor is competent to do his duty. He knows that a doctor is competent to do his duty. He knows that a doctor is competent to do his duty.



THEOREDOR MILEN, M. D.,
The Only Specialist in St. Louis Who Cures Men Only Who Suffer All Patients Personally.

lives can be speedily and permanently cured by Doctor Milen. The effect of the treatment is magical. It imparts the fire of youth and restores the confidence and healthy, physical manhood. It renews vitality and gives new life and energy. It insures ambition and confidence and creates the will to do and the power to perform the most arduous problems. It causes the eye to sparkle and the glow of health to appear in the face. The elastic springy returns, and there is that self-satisfied feeling that is the natural result of sound physical health and mental brightness.

WEAK, ACHING BACKS ARE DUE TO DISEASED PROSTATE.

It is an erroneous belief that a weakness and pain in the back, especially in men, is due to diseased kidneys. This is not the case, as there are no nerves of sensation in the kidneys, and therefore they cannot be known by altogether different symptoms. Pains in the back and a weak feeling in that region are the majority of cases, due to a diseased or a disordered condition of the Prostate Gland. Several cases of the Prostate Gland, which is the very center of the male sexual system, and upon its functional activity depends the life of man. A diseased Prostate Gland is so intimately allied to seminal weakness that both may be classed under one head. Diseases of the prostate gland, regardless of their nature, invariably relax and weaken the seminal ducts, and seminal weakness seldom exists when the prostate gland is in a healthy condition. Severe pains in the back, loins and thighs, and a generally weak condition of the system of the back are certain indications of a diseased prostate gland. Doctor Milen's treatment.

H'ME TREATMENT BY M'IL.

A personal visit at the office is always to be preferred to a distance to his office, although many do this. You can write him your trouble as you understand it, and he will answer it. He will ask you, your case becomes entirely clear to him. You are by this means placed in the skilled hands of Doctor Milen for treatment, and the advice which he gives you is absolutely free, whether you call or write.

Theodore Milen, M. D.,
800 Olive Street,
Opposite Post Office, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Burlington Route

160 VARIABLE ROUTES

With the advantage of its many gate-ways to the West, the Burlington offers 160 combinations of variable routes for Pacific Coast tourists.

Chief among these varied routes is the Burlington to Denver, Scenic Colorado beyond.

No Pacific Coast tour is complete without the Burlington Route as a part of it.

The Burlington runs weekly California tourist sleeper excursions, personally conducted, through Scenic Colorado.

Free illustrated folders—"To California Through Scenic Colorado," "Weekly California Excursions."

Tickets, information, etc., at City Ticket Office, S. W. Cor. Broadway and Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Dr. Foster Female Remedy relieves in a few days. No Taste or Pungent. Absolutely safe. Never fails. Price \$1.00.

The Foster Co., Box 399, Cincinnati, Ohio.

6

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 513 Olive St.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

City and Suburbs. Country.

By Mail in Advance.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

TRANSIENT POSTAGE RATES.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis as Second-Class Matter.

Agent: Foreign Advertising, S. C. Beckwith Special Agency.

★ SWORN CIRCULATION

SUNDAY

169,470

FEBRUARY 3

FOR THE SIX PRECEDING SUNDAYS:

Jan. 27-168,626 Jan. 6-164,787

Jan. 20-165,752 Dec. 30-173,965

Jan. 13-165,060 Dec. 23-163,117

OUR GUARANTEE. The Post-Dispatch will accept all advertising with the distinct and unequivocal guarantee that its paid circulation in the city of St. Louis and suburbs is greater than that of any two other morning or evening newspapers combined; and that it has a larger paid circulation, SUNDAY or DAILY, THAN ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER BETWEEN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

MAKE THEM ALL DRUMMERS.

A vast army of 6000 merchants from the central west, south and southwest will invade St. Louis in the near future. The first detachment will reach the city about Feb. 15th and they will come in from that date till the middle of April.

While they are buying goods, or in the intervals, when they are being entertained, they should be impressed with the fact that in St. Louis in 1903 there will be the greatest World's Fair the world ever saw.

Moreover, they must be made to see that it is their Fair, and that they all have a personal interest in its success. Thus the 6000 must be made drummers for the Fair, with the special duty of arousing interest in their states and pointing out the fine opportunity it presents to advertise their commercial, agricultural and social advantages.

This is not to be a St. Louis fair or a Missouri fair, but a national exposition in which all sections unite to promote the progress of the whole country.

The first World's Fair of the twentieth century must be made to exhibit fully the marvelous progress of the nineteenth.

BIGNESS AND EXPENSES.

A few years ago the country was startled by the announcement that a billion dollars had been appropriated for the national expenses for two years.

In reply to protest it was said that this was a billion dollar country. And before this powerful argument the friends of economy and simplicity became mute as mice.

But that was only the beginning. Senator Hale estimates that the entire appropriations this year will be \$800,000,000. "We were shocked at the idea of a billion dollar Congress," said Mr. Hale, "but before we know it we will have a billion dollar session."

Moreover, the military budget, according to the same authority, will be \$400,000,000 for the coming year, "nearly twice as much as any great European power is spending."

Think of it, nearly twice as much as the nations whom we have been pitting because of the awful burden of military expense.

But who cares for expenses? Aren't we the greatest nation in the universe? Why shouldn't our military expenses be twice as big as any other nation's? We love bigness. Let us pay for it without whining.

Advancing age is the enemy before whom all our generals retire.

There is something in this, but it mustn't be made to mean more than it will carry.

The hand-spanked boy has done remarkably well in this country. Not, however, because he was hand-spanked, but because his faculties, which, all in all, are no better nor worse than the slipper-spanked boy, are better trained.

It is all a matter of education. Into the city boy's education enter the distractions, artificialities and the homely lessons of hard work, the shining truths of nature, and the wholesome instruction of simple life. The country boy grows, the city boy is put together—sometimes loosely.

But let not the country boy feel proud. Let him remember that the city is in holy writ the symbol of perfection. The perfect city comes down out of heaven to bless mankind. In the city, bad as it is, are the seeds of life which will some day sprout and grow and blossom.

Just where, in St. Louis, the seeds are, we are not quite sure at this writing, but they are, here, never fear.

While the constitutional convention is agreed upon as the best means to accomplish the purposes desired by St. Louis the charter amendments submitted by the Public Welfare Commission are most important substitute measures of relief. They should be submitted to the Council and the House for prompt action. If the constitutional convention fails the city will still be in position to secure the means for public improvements. These measures of relief should be pressed together in order that the city may not be left without relief.

THEY CAN—WILL THEY?

The announcement of Rev. Dr. W. B. Palmer on Saturday's Post-Dispatch reflects the desire of every decent citizen.

It is, that the influence of the Committee of Public Safety, organized at the instance of the clergy of the city, "will be exerted to secure the defeat of men on any ticket who are not worthy of the positions to which they aspire, and the election of men who will make honest and capable public officials."

If the Committee of Public Safety is composed of men of the highest standing and best character in the community, regardless of creed or political affiliation, and can make the machine men of both parties understand that they are earnest, good nominations will be assured. If the machineists are still wedded to their idols and blind to their danger and are unworthy men, the committee can, by intelligent and energetic canvassing, defeat the machine candidates.

It is merely a question of intelligent organization and energetic work. St. Louis can be redeemed, rescued from the buzzards and proceed to regeneration. It all depends upon the citizens who have the interests of the city most at heart and who will see public welfare to private profit. They can. Will they?

Mr. Monnett, ex-attorney-general of Ohio, who didn't down the Standard Oil, assures his countrymen that the new steel trust is doomed to failure. That's what has been said of all the great combines. But they go on combining, consolidating their power, and fortifying themselves so securely as to seem beyond the reach of assault. Trust predictions are as hazardous as weather forecasts. If the trusts are ever dissolved it will not be because there is inherent weakness in their constitution, but because the people determine that they shall be dissolved.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, a grievance to ventilate, information to give or a subject of general interest to discuss, or a public service to acknowledge, and who can put the idea into the fewest words possible. Letters for personal service should be accompanied by address and signature.

Plan for Early Closing of Stores.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Are the retail merchants of the city of St. Louis that open their places of business at 4 o'clock in the morning and keep open until 9, 10 and 11 o'clock slaves to the community? Can they not educate the public to buy their goods before 7 o'clock p. m. and elevate themselves in a social way that the public could and would appreciate if the opportunity was given them?

The retail merchants, in my opinion, are not alone slaves to the public but their family also. He cannot entertain his own family with any pleasure, much less friends and patrons, by being tied up in his place of business from early in the morning until late hour at night.

Could not the retail merchants of St. Louis elevate themselves by shortening hours, or by providing a service to the public to their business?

A RETIRED EASTERN GROCER.

St. Louis.

Street Car Transfers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

1. Under the law which made the street railway consolidation possible, isn't the transit company compelled to issue a transfer to any cross-line?

If a conductor makes an error in the issue of a transfer does that deprive the passenger of the right to go for one fare to his or her destination?

Can an employee of the transit company forcibly eject a passenger from the car by using force when said passenger holds a transfer to said line on which the conductor who issued said transfer has failed to make a proper transfer, or when the issuing conductor has, through mistake, issued a transfer to the wrong line?

Is it lawful for the St. Louis Transit Co. to discriminate against any one part of the public in the kind of cars operated or the condition of said cars in operation?

How, when and where calls for the loss of time, temper and money caused daily by the "public" policy of this X. Y. Z.

HEAD OF THE STEEL COMBINE

WHICH HAS \$669,000,000 CAPITAL

IS A MAN WHO HAS MADE HIMSELF

CHARLES M. SCHWAB

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—The manager of the new steel combine which will control the output of that metal and will have a capital of \$669,000,000, is Charles M. Schwab, for some years past president of the Carnegie company.

He is only 38 years of age, but more than half of his life has been identified with the steel industry. For 20 years he has been associated with the Carnegie interests, and his record is a remarkable exemplification of self-reliance, effort, perseverance and successful achievement; for, without advantageous circumstances of birth or exceptional opportunities, he has attained a place foremost among the leaders of the world's industrial commerce.

Mr. Schwab is of German ancestry, and was born in the Keystone state Feb. 18, 1862, the little village of Williamsburg, Blair County, being the place of his birth. His father was a woolen manufacturer in Williamsburg for many years. In 1872 the family located in Loretto, Pa., the little mountain hamlet on the crest of the Alleghenies, far famed as the cradle of Catholicity of western Pennsylvania, and the place where the famous priest, Demetrius Galatin, kno to the present ruling house of Russia, struggled 100 years ago to plant the cross and spread civilization.

Young Schwab was educated by the priests at St. Francis College, Loretto, taking a college course in 1880, he left his mountain home for Bradford, Pa., where he expected to turn his qualifications to account in the great Carnegie works at that place. He was unsuccessful at first and took employment in a grocery store. After six months' work as a clerk in the grocery store he sought presented itself, and he entered the Carnegie service in the engineering department.

He began as a stake driver on the engineering corps, and displayed such rare ability with his talents were put to practical use. Four years later, in 1892, he was promoted to a position of greater responsibility, and within the short period of six months he was chief of the department. He was then only in his 30th year, and although immature in age he showed exceptional judgment and ability in the management of the department. He was entrusted with the execution of very important engineering problems. His supervision of the mechanical and metallurgical departments of the Carnegie Steel Co. included an improvement in the mill, giving the works an output exceeding 1,000,000 tons of steel annually.

ENORMOUS COST OF IMPERIALISM

Nearly \$400,000,000 Will Be Required of This Congress

ARMY BILL IS \$175,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The administration demands from this session approximately \$175,000,000 for military establishment.

The naval bill reported to the Senate carries \$73,966,973. It will be passed substantially in this shape.

The appropriation for pensions now ready for the President's signature is \$148,343,550. Special pension bills and other similar appropriations will make the total more than \$400,000,000.

The figures for the countries of Europe, as given herewith, are for their regular establishments. No account is taken in the figures of British and French warships in the Transvaal. The United States contends there is no war in the Philippines and every dollar appropriated for the army and navy must be charged to the regular establishments of this country. The enormous expenditures now, when the Philippines have been declared to be practically pacified, is shown each day in the treasury report.

The war department paid out \$500,000 yesterday. The navy department \$200,000. On the seven business days of the present month the war department has spent \$2,531,000, or practically \$500,000 a day. In the same time the navy department has spent \$1,960,000.

The pension expenditures since Feb. 1 have been \$3,550,000.

The government's fiscal year begins on July 1. Since that date the war department has spent \$97,378,501.21.

The total outlay of the navy department for the same period has been \$5,964,000. This has been paid for pensions \$8,724,962.83.

Here are figures, compiled from the latest available government statistics, showing that the United States is paying a greater price for militarism than any other nation on earth and almost as much as any two others together:

UNITED STATES	ENGLAND	GERMANY	RUSSIA	ITALY	FRANCE	SPAIN	NETHERLANDS	PORTUGAL	UNITED STATES
Army
Navy
Pensions
Total

SHIPS WARNED BY ETHER WAVES

Automatic Invention Similar to Marconi's Telegraphic Method, but Different in Detail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Shipping statistics show that the recent storms along the western coast of British Columbia have surpassed in general destructiveness any previous visitations. From Cape Beale north along the Vancouver Island seaboard has long been dreaded ground for navigators, a portion of it being known by the significant name of "the graveyard of the Pacific."

SOME PROTOTYPES OF MURRAY HALL

One French Woman Who Was a Soldier for Seven Years and Later a Butcher.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Murray Hall case continues to occupy the attention of the papers here. They recall that several "men" women have been discovered in France at various times.

One, under Napoleon III, after seven years of military service, became a butcher in a small country town and was noted for her enormous strength and ferocity. At the age of 28 she fell in love with a still more gigantic blacksmith, whereupon she abandoned her deception, and after the necessary legal formalities, married.

THE COUPLE remained in the village, continued their respective callings and amassed a competence. Three of their children are still alive. Four have died.

Today there are in France 173 women wearing male attire with police permission, mostly without attempt to disguise their sex.

WHEN IDY HAD A BEAU.

The other night down at our house when Idy had a beau.

Me an' Andy had a stompin' at the parlor door, you know.

An' when the door was opened up, I hoi—

This is a pretty time o' night to come a-standin' in the parlor.

An' Andy ketches me by the arm, an' whispers terse and low:

"For heavens sake, quiet hollerin'! Fer Idy's got a beau!"

My face turned red as a comet trailin' through the skies at night.

An' Idy whistles: "Wait until I git a light!"

An' Idy comes an' says: "Pa, that jist shamed me nearly dead."

FROZEN IN SIGHT OF CAMP

Tragic End in Alaska of Thomas Parker, Once a First Officer on a Gunader.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2.—Details of the pathetic and tragic death in Alaska of Thomas Parker, formerly first officer on a transatlantic steamship of the Cuyard line, are given by Capt. McDonnell of the North-west Mounted Police.

Parker and four other men had gone up White river after hay. On the way down they found good timber near the mouth of the river, and decided to cut lumber and build a house. Parker started up the river to get an auger.

At the evening of Feb. 2, one of the men in camp heard a faint cry only a short distance away. Rushing to the spot, he found Parker lying among some willows, frozen stiff from the waist down. A large fire was built and every effort possible was made to save his life, but he only rallied sufficiently to take a drink of coffee. At 4 o'clock in the morning he died.

What really happened to him is not known. His companions believe he fell into the river and exhausted himself fighting to get on top of the treacherous ice.

CORK FACTORY ON FIRE.

Pittsburg House in Which 1500 Persons are Employed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—Armstrong's cork factory, extending along the railroad street to the Allegheny river and from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, caught fire about 4:30 o'clock and is now burning furiously.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. B.—A wife is not allowed to open her husband's letters.

A. J.—There is no premium on a 5-cent piece without "cents."

APPLETON.—Your communication was interesting, but too lengthy.

H. AND L.—By census of 1900, Berlin has 1,843,000 inhabitants; Philadelphia, 1,286,697.

READER.—To obtain a situation in the secret service as detective apply to chief of detectives.

READER.—To have music transposed inquire at music stores for names of musicians who can perform the task.

CONSTANT READER.—Population of St. Louis in 1890, 451,770; in 1896, 575,328; Chicago, 1890, 1,698,826; 1900, 1,836,025.

R. A. D. ORR, Kampsville, Ill.—Thanksgiving day, 1880, fell on Thursday, Nov. 25. The following Sunday was the 28th.

K.—Some canceled stamps have a price. Collectors pay for them. We do not give business addresses in this column.

FRANCHISE TAXATION.

From the Kansas City Star.

Dodging the issue of franchise taxation is the worst kind of policy. The place upon it is one interpretation and policy. The influence of the lobby. It ought to be called by its name to the legislators to note the suspicion of the people that this is a corrupt transaction.

Missouri and the World's Fair.

From the Humanville (Mo.) Star-Leader.

That a good example may be given other states and that this state may be suitably represented in that great exposition, the Missouri Legislature should appropriate without delay \$1,000,000. This would not be a bad idea. It would make an exhibit commensurate with our wealth and resources.

De Wet appears to be getting more glory out of South Africa than Little Bobs.

HAND SPANKED OR SLIPPER SPANKED.

The Royal (Io.) Banner is a rural newspaper with original modes of expressing old ideas.

The Banner has discovered that the home-grown, hand-spanked, ragged, barbedoodle country boy makes a better fighter in the battle of life than does the pampered, well-clad city boy, whose trousers have been dusted with nothing but a golden slipper. Give us the hand-spanked boy every time."

Over 2000 Hospitals

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only pure, reliable alcoholic stimulant to administer to patients in cases of grip, consumption, dyspepsia, general debility, nervousness, weak heart and low fevers.

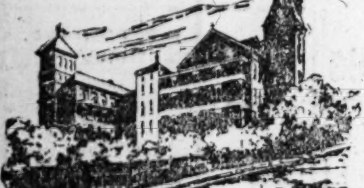
MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL, Frederick, Md.

DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO.

Gentlemen: It has been about one year since I first began to use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey both in prescription and laboratory work in this institution. I find it a most effective, invigorating, alcoholic stimulant, and prefer it to any other, as I believe it to be absolutely pure. Its action on the general economy and the entire system is more effective than any other whiskey I have tried, and our patients take more kindly to it. As long as the quality remains at the present standard I shall always use it wherever an alcoholic stimulant is required, especially in that class of convalescents who need what we call "predigested foods." I find from experience that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey acts gently, not vigorously, on the digestive system. We will always use it to the exclusion of all others on account of its absolute purity and the excellent results we have received from its use. I am, Very kindly, H. P. FAHRNEY, M.D.

Use Exclusively

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has brought the blessing of health to thousands of homes during the past forty years. There is none "just as good as" Duffy's. The dealer who says so is thinking of his profits, not of your health.



MERCY HOSPITAL, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

November 28, 1900.

Dear Sirs: The use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for medicinal purposes has proven it to be a thoroughly reliable and satisfactory article and one always to be depended on.

Respectfully,
H. FISCHER,
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LOVERS WED IN ROMANTIC STYLE

Ceremony in a Skiff on the Ohio River.

CROSSED IN A WIND STORM

JUSTICE MET THEM AT THE FERRY AND MADE THEM ONE.

Romantic Elopement of W. J. Miller and Miss Mansfield of Grahamville, Ky., Who Eluded Papa and Found Bliss in Illinois

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch. METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 9.—Never was there a more romantic wedding than that of William J. Miller and Miss Catherine L. Mansfield, a stylish young couple from Grahamville, Ky., who were married last Sunday morning in a skiff floating on the Ohio river.

It is indeed a cold and inclement day when Metropolis cannot furnish a marriage out of the ordinary. People have been married here in cabs, in spring wagons, at midnight on the street corners and even on the river before the clock in the morning, but never in a skiff. The frequency with which elopements take place in this city is a fact of which the Metropolitans are justly proud. It is indeed a cold and inclement day when Metropolis cannot furnish a marriage out of the ordinary. People have been married here in cabs, in spring wagons, at midnight on the street corners and even on the river before the clock in the morning, but never in a skiff. The frequency with which elopements take place in this city is a fact of which the Metropolitans are justly proud.

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Valentines.

Book Dept.

Lace Valentines at, per dozen.....6c

Cupid Darts, etc., each.....6c

For Valentine Entertainments—A special allowance of 10 per cent will be made to purchasers of assortments of Valentines, when the purchase amounts to \$2.00 or more.

Fastest Growing Store in America—Broadway and Washington.

Without fear of contradiction that there are more real bargains in this little space than in all our competitors' advertisements combined! No mail orders filled.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM—2 cases Bleached Fruit of the Loom Muslin, from 8 to 10 in cut, 12 in cut, 14 in cut, 16 in cut, 18 in cut, 20 in cut, 22 in cut, 24 in cut, 26 in cut, 28 in cut, 30 in cut, 32 in cut, 34 in cut, 36 in cut, 38 in cut, 40 in cut, 42 in cut, 44 in cut, 46 in cut, 48 in cut, 50 in cut, 52 in cut, 54 in cut, 56 in cut, 58 in cut, 60 in cut, 62 in cut, 64 in cut, 66 in cut, 68 in cut, 70 in cut, 72 in cut, 74 in cut, 76 in cut, 78 in cut, 80 in cut, 82 in cut, 84 in cut, 86 in cut, 88 in cut, 90 in cut, 92 in cut, 94 in cut, 96 in cut, 98 in cut, 100 in cut, 102 in cut, 104 in cut, 106 in cut, 108 in cut, 110 in cut, 112 in cut, 114 in cut, 116 in cut, 118 in cut, 120 in cut, 122 in cut, 124 in cut, 126 in cut, 128 in cut, 130 in cut, 132 in cut, 134 in cut, 136 in cut, 138 in cut, 140 in cut, 142 in cut, 144 in cut, 146 in cut, 148 in cut, 150 in cut, 152 in cut, 154 in cut, 156 in cut, 158 in cut, 160 in cut, 162 in cut, 164 in cut, 166 in cut, 168 in cut, 170 in cut, 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HAD NO TREASON IN HIS MIND

Wilcox Admits That He Wrote
to Aguinaldo.

OFFERED TO FIGHT AMERICANS

MAINTAINS THAT HE MISUNDER-
STOOD THE SITUATION.

Reply of the Hawaiian Delegate to the
Charge That He Has Committed
Treasonable Acts.



ROBERT W. WILCOX,
Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU,
1347 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Robert W. Wilcox, delegate to Congress from the far-away Territory of Hawaii, who is accused of treason, has made answer to the charge.

Wilcox admits that he was in correspondence with Aguinaldo and that he offered his services to the Filipino leader, but maintains that he did this under a misconception of the facts. As to the charge that he at one time conspired against United States authority in Hawaii, Wilcox contends that he has never been a law-abiding citizen of the territory and has done all in his power to uphold the honor of the American flag since the island became United States soil.

No man in the American Congress has had a more eventful career than the delegate from Hawaii. He was born Feb. 15, 1855, at Honolulu, Maui. His father was William S. Wilcox, a sea captain of Newport, R. I., and his mother a native woman named Kalia. The father is still living on Maui and is 85 years of age. Wilcox was educated at the Haleakala boarding school on Maui, and when 25 years old was elected to the legislature from Waialua district. He was one of the party sent by King Kalanikaui to Italy to study in the schools there. With Cesar Celso Moreno, Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, who is now in Washington, Wilcox went to Turin, Italy, where he entered a military school. He remained there till 1887.

Wilcox was married in Italy to the Princess Victoria Colonna di Stigliano, daughter of Baron Lorenzo Sobrero. In the latter part of 1887 he went to San Francisco, where he was in the employ of the Siringo Valley Water Co. In the surveying department. In the spring of 1888 he returned to Honolulu alone, his wife going back to Italy. In the revolution of July, 1893, when the new constitution under Kalanikaui was promulgated, Wilcox took a leading part, and he is also credited with having been a leading spirit in the unsuccessful revolution which was for the purpose of placing Liliuokalani on the throne before the death of Kalanikaui.

A native jury acquitted him after the failure of his plot. The native reform party sent Wilcox to the legislature from Yalaka in 1890, but he was elected again from Kailua in 1892. The revolution of 1893 found him acting with the royalist element. After the death of the queen he was in command of the natives, who for a time seemed likely to give battle to the revolutionists. In the revolution of 1895, when an attempt was made to restore Queen Liliuokalani, he was again a leader. This time he was arrested and imprisoned for about a year, after which he was pardoned by President (now governor) Dole.

Made Her Beautiful

Every Lady in the Land Can Now Have
a Beautiful Skin.

A TRIAL BOX FREE.

Every lady who sends her name and address will receive by mail free a trial treatment of a celebrated beauty remedy for beautifying the complexion. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, contains no oil, grease, paste or chemicals and is absolutely the only successful beauty maker known.

Helen H. Balfour, 628 Lexington st., Newport, Ky., has a complexion fair as a May day queen. She was a constitutionally weak and nervous woman.



MISS HELEN BALFOUR,
Now a Famous Kentucky Beauty.

Wrote today without fail and the free treatment will be mailed prepaid with full directions and all particulars absolutely free. Address: MME. M. RIBAUD, 1723 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Clean-Up Sale in the Cloak Department.

Without exception the greatest list of real bargains you've ever laid your eyes on.

10 Dozen Petticoats—in black, helio brown, green and other colors—good materials, with deep flounce—75c value—Monday only at..... 19c

100 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets—black, blue, Oxford and brown—English Melton, with velvet collar—Monday only at..... 1.00

75 Silk Waists—in all desirable colors—made at \$3.00 and some at \$4.00—Monday at Famous..... 1.95

10 Dozen Wrappers—in Isidoro black prints—neat figures—full skirts and waist linings—were 75c—Monday only at..... 33c

100 Women's and Misses' Mackintoshes—of neat dark figured pattern—long cape—worth \$1.25—Monday only at..... 35c

We've told you exactly how many we have of each of these—not enough of any to last all day—so come as early as possible.

Clean-Up Sale of
Hats and Caps.

Cutting prices down to a point that causes the swiftest sort of selling—forcing out every winter hat and cap in the entire house, no matter what the loss. Have you ever seen anything so equal to these?

Boys' Golf and Yacht Caps—big lot of good patterns—25c values in every way—cut to..... 7c

Men's and Boys' Golf and Gladstone Caps—strictly all wool patterns—single and double bands—worth 88c—Monday at..... 11c

Men's Crush Cloth Hats that sold at 75c—Monday at..... 25c

Odd Lots of Men's Fedora Hats that sold up to \$1.00—Monday at..... 21c

14 dozen—Odd Lots of Children's Napolean and Tam O' Shanter Caps, that sold up to \$1.00—Monday at..... 16c

MADE A HOT FINISH

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON SPENT \$700,000 IN A FEW YEARS.

TODAY HE IS A BANKRUPT

He Owes \$29,233 and His Assets Are Only \$4600, but He Had a Great Time for a While.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—George Law Davidson has spent \$700,000 in a few years and was today in the bankruptcy court. He owes \$29,233 and has \$4600 assets.

Davidson is a grandson of William Layton, a millionaire. From his estate he received \$200,000 in cash and \$100,000 more in trust.

Subsequently he received \$100,000 from his grandmother and later a fortune of \$435,000 from his uncle, William Layton. The last legacy lasted him just 10 months.

Davidson is obliged to live upon a paltry \$12,000 annuity received from a trust fund created by his mother, which amounts to \$200,000.

"How did I spend it? Oh, how does any gentleman spend money? Carelessly, of course," answered Mr. Davidson.

"If one lives like a gentleman and speculates as well, it is not difficult to spend a few hundred thousand dollars."

Here are some of the ways in which Mr. Davidson spent most of his \$435,000 in 10 months:

Dinners at \$25 a plate; cigars at 50 cents each; jewelry for his wife, \$40,000; horses and carriages, \$15,000; a country home, \$40,000, which he gave away; theaters, flowers, opera, being "a good fellow," and traveling.

Mr. Davidson could not eat alone. If he liked a friend, a handsome ring or a gold watch was a matter of course. As a present.

Mrs. Davidson's domestic troubles also cost him a few thousand dollars, for even a divorce was not too costly. When his wife secured one he gave her a \$40,000 house and \$15,000 in cash.

In his defense Davidson said he had agreed to furnish sufficient grounds for divorce, because his wife had told him she was in love with another man.

Mr. Davidson is 40 years of age.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS

Country merchants will find the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms very interesting.

ADA GRAY IS DYING.

Actress Whose Name Is Linked With "East Lynne."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Ada Gray, the actress, whose name is inseparably connected with "East Lynne" among the American theatrical public, is seriously ill of cancer, in the Home of Invalids at Fordham.

She is there as a ward of the actors' fund. For five weeks she has been sinking fast and little prospect of her living through the winter is entertained.

McKinley's Inauguration.

R. O. S.-W. R. R. will make rate of one fare for the round trip, to Washington, D. C., for the inauguration. Tickets on sale March 1, 2 and 3, good returning until March 8. Particulars at Broadway and Locust street.

Union Considered Delegates.

At a meeting of Division No. 131, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, Friday night at Whelan's Hall, 2300 Easton avenue, according to George Kelleher and O. Byrd, the press committee, resolutions were adopted censuring George P. Robertson and Charles E. Kelly, members of the House of Delegates from the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh districts, respectively, for failure to secure the passage of the bill granting a franchise to the Labor Union Street Railway.

The bill is now pending before the railroad committee of the House, to which both Robertson and Kelly, who are candidates for re-nomination, belong.

Mourning Pins.

Per box, Monday special at..... 1c

Velveteen Binding.

All colors, worth 6c a yard, for..... 2c

White Agate Buttons.

Per gross, Monday only, at..... 3c

One lot of Turkish Towels.

—unbleached—extra large—worth 12 1/2c—Monday only at..... 9c

Men's All-Linen Handkerchiefs.

Pure white and hem-stitched—worth 25c—Monday only at..... 10c

Men's Fine Hall Hose.

Genuine "Shaw knit"—in small sizes—improved heel—worth 25c—Monday only at..... 12c

Children's 7-button Overalls.

—sleeves 1 to 7—worth 25c—Monday special at..... 8c

Children's First-Quality Storm Caps.

—sleeves 3 to 10 1/2—worth 39c—Monday special at..... 25c

Belt Bargains.

A big lot of fancy colored and black leather belts, with sterling silver buckles, worth up to 85c—patent leather belts, worth up to 45c—Monaco and seal belts, worth up to 45c—all in one heap—Monday choice at..... 10c

Women's Shoes—In black velveteen—button style with spring heels—sleeves 4 to 8—worth \$1.50—Monday sale at..... 75c

Women's Warm Shoes—made of black felt with leather soles—sleeves 4 to 8—worth 90c—Monday sale at..... 49c

Women's House Shoes—leather vamps and foot-top—red fleeced lining—sleeves 8 to 9—worth \$1.25—Monday sale at..... 89c

Ladies' Dressy Shoes—in patent leather, kid and box calf—lace cut—with heavy soles—broken sizes—worth \$3 and \$3.50—Monday for..... 1.95

Children's Jersey Leggings—ages 8 to 9—black only—sold earlier at 80c—Monday for..... 39c

Boys' Shoes—Sizes 10 to 13 1/2—in tan, willow, chocolate velveteen and black—lace and button—worth \$1.25—Monday sale at..... 95c

Boys' Shoes—Sizes 13 1/2 to 6 1/2—made of best leather calf, good heavy soles—worth \$1.75—Monday sale at..... 1.12

Men's Box Calf, Velveteen Kid and Knapel Shoes—made of American calf—three heavy soles—leather lined—sleeves 6 to 11—worth \$2.50 and \$3.00—Monday sale at..... 1.95

Men's Shoes—made of satin calf, in lace and congress—London toes, tipped—sleeves 6 to 11—worth \$1.00—Monday sale at..... 98c

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Over 69,000 More
Circulation

The circulation of the Sunday Post-Dispatch is over 69,000 greater than that of the next largest St. Louis Sunday newspaper.

PART TWO.

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 10.

Including
The Sunday Post-Dispatch Song,
"SWEETHEART."

Also the regular 4-page Colored Comic
Weekly and a 12-page Magazine,
Illustrated with Half-Tone
and Line Cuts.

...46 PAGES IN ALL...

BE SURE
Your Newsdealer Gives You All.

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DR. KINER ISMADE LEGATEE

Will of Louis Schultze Gives Him Practically All of the Dead Artist's Estate.

By the terms of the will of "Louis" Schultze, the aged artist who died Wednesday, Dr. Helmut Moltke Kiner of 1103 Rutgers street, the 27-year-old son of Dr. Hugo Kiner, is given practically the entire estate.

The sum of \$10 is left to the testator's "adopted son" by the name of Louis Schultze, an artist of 3023 Shandalee street.

The value of Schultze's estate is variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Informal friends say that he had about \$15,000 in government bonds.

In his will, Schultze explains that, although familiarly known as "Louis," his correct name was Johann August Schultze.

Dr. Kiner, father of Schultze's legatee, was a friend of Schultze for almost 50 years. It is said that about 14 years ago he decided to make young Kiner his legatee and so notified him.

STOLE SAFE AND \$10,000

Bold Express Robbery on the Lepot Platform in an Iowa Town.

DES MOINES, Mo., Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Manila, Mo., says an express safe containing \$10,000 was stolen from the depot platform at 10 o'clock, while being transferred between Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul trains.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

FOURTY-SIX PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 10, 1901

Over 5000 More

"Want" Ads

In the Post-Dispatch during January than in the next largest St. Louis newspaper.

PAGES 11-20.

WARRANT CHARGES ALTON CITIZENS FLAWS SEEN IN BURGLAR THEORY WITH ATTEMPT TO EXPORT MONEY SENECA TAYLOR STATES THE DEFENSE

JOHN L. BOALS AND WILLIS L. FAIRMAN

NICHOLAS GREGORY'S CONFESSION RESULTS IN THREE ARRESTS AND WARRANT CHARGING IMPLICATION WITH "INVINCIBLE THIEVES."

DECLARE THEY ARE INNOCENT

Were Given a Hearing Yesterday by State's Attorney Brown at Edwardsville and Were Held to a \$3000 Bond Each, Which They Have Not Yet Given.

A confession by Nicholas Gregory, former postmaster at Oldenberg Ill., led to the arrest yesterday of John L. Boals and Willis L. Fairman of Alton on a charge that they were implicated in the recent attempt to export money from Madison County farmers by written threats of violence.

"I am innocent," said Boals to the Post-Dispatch last night.

"I cannot comprehend the action of the officers in arresting me," said Fairman. Both men are well connected in Alton. Boals was formerly in partnership with his father, M. H. Boals, in the lumber business. He is 35 years old and has a wife and two children. Fairman is an attorney and has a family. He is 40 years old.

Sheriff Joseph Hotz arrested Boals at his home and Fairman at his office.

The warrant charges them with being in a conspiracy to commit grand larceny.

The men were given a hearing before State's Attorney R. J. Brown, at Edwardsville, who fixed the bond of each at \$3000. They are still in custody, as they were unable to furnish the necessary bail last night.

State's Attorney R. J. Brown, who issued the warrant on which Boals and Fairman were arrested, said to the Post-Dispatch last night:

"Nicholas Gregory, who has been in custody several days, made a confession which in our opinion justified the action which has been taken.

"After the letter demanding \$140 and threatening the use of dynamite if the money was not paid was found on John Huebner's well Jan. 18, Huebner told of a circumstance which furnished the first clue for the county officers to work upon.

"He said that on Jan. 10 he went to the home of Nicholas Gregory at Oldenberg, and that while there he saw Gregory, Boals and Fairman examining and discussing a letter which he believed was the one afterwards found on his wife.

"The investigation was carried on from this point until it was believed that there was justification for the apprehension of Gregory. He at first denied all knowledge of the letter, but finally agreed to make a sworn statement.

"On the strength of this confession, that Boals and Fairman were arrested."

County officials and private detectives, some of the latter from St. Louis, have been at work on the case together for a week.

The men were taken from Alton to Edwardsville by Sheriff Joseph Hotz, Deputy Sheriff C. B. Dreesinger and Detective John Peterson.

On Jan. 18 a letter was found on the well box on the premises of a farmer, John Huebner, near Oldenberg, Ill. It was addressed to Huebner, Louis Hoch, Frederick Tenning and George Schilling and contained a demand for \$140. The money was to be deposited at a designated place the following night. The letter also conveyed the threat that, if the money was not forthcoming, the homes of the four farmers would be blown up with dynamite.

Boals and Fairman will be given a preliminary hearing Feb. 13.

MAY HAVE ST. LOUIS RELATIVES

Martin Jordan, Found on New York Streets, Says Legacy Left Him Has Been His Undoing.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A man was found in the gutter at Forty-sixth street and First avenue. His clothing hung in shreds and he wore torn shoes. The police thought he was a tramp. He had no money and he was sent to the police station.

He was found a few days later at the same place. He was found a few days later at the same place. He was found a few days later at the same place.

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DE WET APPEALS TO HIS BROTHER

He Begs for Peace in Pathetic Terms.

HE, TOO, FOUGHT FOR LIBERTY

STRUGGLE AGAINST ENGLISH CAN ONLY END IN DEFEAT.

He Asks the Leader of the Boers to Consider His People, the Impossibility of Success and the Deceit of His Allies.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The text of a portion of the letter from Piet De Wet, chairman of the peace commission to his brother, Christian De Wet, appealing to the latter to surrender, published in the Post today, is as follows:

"Dear Brother—I hear you are so angry that you have decided to kill me, accusing me of high treason. May God not allow you opportunity to shed more innocent blood. When I saw we were beaten by the British I wrote to the President requesting him to consider terms of peace and rather to surrender than to ruin the country."

"I charged the guns, when I was shamefully left in the lurch by Froneman, who fled. Convinced that the struggle was hopeless, I left with my staff and surrendered and was sent to Durban."

"Put passionate feeling aside for a moment and use common sense and you will agree that the best thing for the people and country is to give in. Be loyal to the new government, try to get your share of the money, and let the finances of the country go on. Have our country properly educated and save the people as a nation."

"Should the war continue a few months longer the nation will become so poor that it will become a working class and disappear from the map."

"I have heard that you and others accuse me of high treason. I have also heard that Kitchener's offer to me and other attempts are considered by you as signs of weakness on the part of the British. When you cornered soldiers at Blaauw, did the same to 400 at Moerkerk and surrounded a small body at Rhenoster River under a flag of truce and asked me to surrender. Was it weakness or magnanimity on your part?"

"The British are convinced that they have conquered the land and the people and are only trying to treat those continuing the struggle magnanimously in order to prevent much bloodshed. Believe me when I tell you that no troops are being sent to England, but thousands are still coming to South Africa."

"If you do not consider the Free State you will be insensible and act unbecomingly."

"Burgers, are you blind? Can you not see that you are being deceived by the Transvaal generals. What are they doing?"

"They do not fight one-tenth part as much as they do the Transvaal. They are not so much inclined to submit and are only waiting to see what you are going to do."

"I surrender. I may again to consider before you proceed further."

WILL HAVE NOTED GUESTS.

Maud Gonne and Major McBride Will Attend St. Patrick's Banquet.

Final arrangements for the annual banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick were made at a meeting held last night in parlor 22 of the Leland Hotel.

It was positively announced that Miss Maud Gonne and Major McBride will be present at the banquet on March 17, and will each respond to a toast.

The work of the various committees was completed and approved, but the place for holding the feast was not decided upon.

New members were added as follows: Peter Walsh, E. C. Bryant, J. P. O'Driscoll, J. A. Mulvey, R. E. Devor, R. F. Miller and Dr. W. J. Watt.

Following the business of the evening, there was a social hour during which speeches were made by Frank K. Ryan, J. W. Martin, Dr. W. J. Watt, Capt. M. Kelly, Dr. J. W. O'Brien, Judge W. J. Hanley, Capt. G. T. McNamee and M. J. Cullen.

THORNY PATH TO BRIGADIERS

Strong Opposition to Grant and Wood.

BILL ENCOUNTERS OBSTACLES

CONTENTION MADE THAT GRANT HAS WON NO DISTINCTION.

Wood, It Is Claimed, Participated in No Battles and Really Belongs to the Medical Corps.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Grant and Wood may have trouble becoming brigadiers-general in the regular army. Several members of the Senate military affairs committee oppose the confirmation of these officers, as their names came from the President. Some believe the promotion should have only been one grade. Others insist that the three men must take their places at the foot of the list of brigadiers-general. Senator Hawley, Senator Shoup and others interested today called upon Secretary Root and plainly expressed their views, and asked that the President be urged to reconsider.

As named by the President, Gen. Leonard Wood takes rank as No. 3—Grant as No. 12 and Capt. J. Franklin Bell, 12. Three more nominations must be made to complete the list.

The military committee of the Senate, which has had no experience as a committee, Senator Pettigrew and some of the Democrats will antagonize the confirmation of these men. The argument will be that Wood is in the medical arm of the service and has had no experience as a soldier.

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All the Known Facts on Both Sides Grouped and Presented.

STATE FINDS NO MOTIVE

WHAT COULD INDUCE YOUNG FOSBURGH TO KILL HIS SISTER.

There Was Unmistakable Evidence of a Struggle, but What Caused It if There Were No Robbers, in a Quiet Home at Dead of Night.

THE PROSECUTION.

Briefly summarized, the case of the prosecution as to its main claims now stands as follows:

There were no burglars in the Foshburgh house.

There was a struggle, but it was between members of the Foshburgh family.

In this struggle the elder Foshburgh, his wife, the accused son and his wife, all took part.

Following the struggle, young Foshburgh shot his sister, in her own room and not in the hall.

**NOT A DOLLAR
NEED BE PAID
UNTIL CURED.**

Dr. King, having such faith and confidence in his methods of treatment, is justified in making the above offer to all discouraged sufferers.

Dr. King wants to talk with all those disappointed supporters

who are now, or have been in the recent past, taking treatments which do not and cannot cure the troubles with which they are afflicted. He wants to talk with

themselves with patent medicines and free trial treatments. He wants to talk with those who have tried electric belts and secret appliances. He wants to talk with those who have in-



time he has treated thousands of cases of the most difficult and complicated diseases, many of which had been treated in vain by other physicians of prominence. Dr. King believes in

transfers them to a family physician, who does not understand specialty medicine, or to self-styled experts, who possess neither ability nor honor. With Dr. King's liberal offer, all no weak man or suffering person need despair.

WEAKENED MANLY FUNCTIONS.

This prevalent condition, which makes young men old and old men helpless, in its various forms, is cured by the

Nathaniel & King, M.D.s.

VARICOCELE.

A suspensory will never cure you. An operation will not cure, except as amputation.

...treatment will cure a sore foot, Dr. King's treatment does cure Varicocoele, and it has been demonstrated to cure invariably 90 per cent of all cases. His exclusive method of treatment is painless and will in no way interfere with your occupation or duties. By its use

men should heed the first symptoms, such as loss of energy, loss of interest in life, the distended, engorged testicles or the enlarged prostate, and the urinary tract and the organs which they are supplying are restored to their healthfulness.

CHRONIC DISORDERS

Perhaps you are suffering from some chronic or reflex disorder or associate disease, such as Nervous Prostration, Neuritis, Paralysis, or other ailments of the Kidney, Bladder or Urinary Complaints.

Once the system is tainted with this disease, it is almost impossible to cure. The only way to get rid of it is to get the system properly corrected these conditions and the middle-aged men who feel their vigor and youthfulness slipping away from them and decline will be restored to their natural vigor.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

This may be either hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with this disease, it is almost impossible to cure. The only way to get rid of it is to get the system properly corrected these conditions and the middle-aged men who feel their vigor and youthfulness slipping away from them and decline will be restored to their natural vigor.

Scorfula, Rheumatic Pains, Stiff Joints, eruptions, copper colored spots on face and body, little ulcers on the face or tongue, Bore Throat, Swollen Tonsils, fall out of the hair and eyebrows, etc. Dr. King does not believe in the use of mercury in any patch work. His treatment is positive and he completely eradicates from the system the cause of the poison. He guarantees any possibility of transmitting the taint to others.

STRICTURE Should never be neglected; in addition to the pain and suffering produced by this ailment it leads to a train of most serious consequences which involves the entire nervous

system. Dr. King cures Stricture painless-ly, and cures to stay cured. He is able to do this by his original methods of treatment, which are employed by him alone. The patient loses no time from business, and all discharges and burning are immediately stopped.

Dr. King makes no charge for con-sultation and advice in person or by mail.

His office hours are from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DR. NATHANIEL H. KING, Sulte B. 202 North Sixth St.

DR. NATHANIEL K. KING,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Pine
Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

EXHIBITION
OF MAGNIFICENT
Embroideries

FINAN & KELLEY Undertaking Co.
3217-23 EASTON AV.
Telephones—Lindell, 159 M; Kinlock, D 1321

DEATHS

**Textiles,
Kimonos
and Screens
OF
Ancient and Modern Japan**
*Personally Collected by Seifuro Nomura,
a Native Silk Connoisseur.*

**For One Week Only,
Commencing February 11,**

AT THE... ODEON,

Grand and Finney Aves.
Under the Management of Bunkio
Maruki of Tokio and Boston.

HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION.

Mr. S. Namura, one of the foremost silk Connoisseurs of Japan, was brought up in an ancient family of Kioto, the old capital of Japan, where his ancestors of great generations dealt with embroidery and weavings, enabling him to become acquainted with Buddhist Priests of noted temples, and with the famous Old Silk Weaving Families in Niinjiko, Kioto.

This latter place is the center of the Japanese Silk production, and the Imperial Household Loan Office has established a silk rearing practice. Present generations of these families are rich in possession of these wonderful silks, woven by their ancestors, and they are anxious to sell them especially because they are the only duplicates of particular sacred patterns, woven by the order of the Emperor.

It is worthy of note that those specimens, which

McLean (see Rules), on Friday, Feb. 8, at 7:30.

Funeral from residence, 1230 North Twenty-first Street, Sunday, at 3 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

REYNOLDS—On Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., **Nation E. Reynolds**, dearly beloved husband of **Virginia Reynolds** (née Smith) and father of **Blanche**, died at his home, 3216 Main St., at the age of 65 years.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

RITTENBRACHER—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1901, at the age of 33 years, **Joseph W. Rittenbracher**, beloved son and brother, after a short illness at **Atlanta, Ga.**

Funeral at the residence of his brother, **1319 Ann avenue**, at 1 p. m. sharp, to **St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church**, thence to **Calvary Cemetery**.

BOWER—Entered into rest **Thursday, Feb. 7, 1901**, at 6:45 a. m., at the age of 32 years. **Emma G. Bower** (née Weikert), beloved wife of **Will**

[illegible]

CLAREKE—On Saturday, Feb. 9, at 1:15 p. m. **Law A. Clarke**, aged 74, born Oct. 10, 1824, died at Bethel Hospital.

Funeral from residence, 2835 Olive street, Sunday, Feb. 10, at 2:30 p. m.

COUDY—On Friday, Feb. 8, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Catherine Coudy, dearly beloved mother of Richard Coudy, died at her residence at 1 o'clock p. m.

Funeral service at the residence, 200 North Twelfth street, to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Elect Officers.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ewald, Browne and Clark Rolling Mill Co. yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected to serve throughout the coming year: Benjamin Brown, president; and treasurer, J. M. Ewald, vice-president; and George C. Hicks, Jr., secretary.

ELKS, ATTENTION!

Members of Standard Lodge, No. 8, P. O. Elks, are requested to assemble at 2858 Olive street to attend the funeral of our late brother, **Law A. Clarke**. Carriages will be in waiting.

Members of Standard Lodge, No. 88, A. O. U. W., are requested to attend the funeral of our brother, **Law A. Clarke**, at 2858 Olive street, Sunday, Feb. 10, 1901.

Carriages will be in waiting.

DR. E. O. GREEN,
GEO. A. VIERHEIMER, Master Wagoner.
Baculator.

We desire to express our thanks to all those who participated directly or indirectly, especially the lodges and societies of which deceased was a member, in the funeral of **Lawrence A. Clarke**, held at the funeral of Henry Leiden; also to Capt. O'Mahoney and officers rendered on the day of funeral.

MRS. MATILDA LEIDNER AND CHILDREN.

Whom Weeke Is Alleged to
Paid Money Says He Was
rised Protection by the

Former Delegate.

verdict was returned last night
y in the case of the State against
Weeks, sergeant-at-arms of the
Delegates, who is under indict-
the charge of bribing John A.

[illegible]

...the men who stopped him on the March and took from him a \$17. ... of Weekee was the first of the ... Louis since 1864. ... offered by the state was ... running (and down the down the ... "My innu to be ... last to be ... "Robert ... arms; the ... killing. He ...

obtained warrants against Nash in July, and that between that and Aug. 15, Weekee approached Tripman and Smith and brought about a settlement which prevented Tripman from being indicted by the grand jury. The Court of Criminal Corrections was finally brought into the case in an attachment, issued by Judge

two men, Weeke and Trimp in the car on Jan. 16. Worthel declared that Weeke told Trimp he had the money he would get and threat that if Trimp did not drop out he would be sent over the Nash and Rank.

defense had placed a witness on to testify to the reputation of defendant told his story. It appeared in the character of one appearing the defendant to ex-

This is what the facts show at this time, answered unt-

...the payment of \$50 and
ence that he should be protected
got into trouble for accepting
Assistant Chief of Detectives
called in rebuttal for the pur-
satisfying to the reputation of
a professional bondsman.

SEEN IN BURGLARY STORY.

ED FROM PAGE ELEVEN.

one of the burglars fired as he fled, will be used as evidence.

The case was taken by Chief Judge J. J. Foy, who presided over the trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all counts. The judge sentenced the two men to life in prison. The trial was held in the County Court in St. Louis.

Mrs. Kate ...
rescued from ...
Tyler street ...
trolman Geo ...
liffe District ...
Mrs. Mill ...
years she h ...
in the same ...
was reported ...
police. She ...

direction of the window, but the door opening into the street was not closed, singularly radical difference in the statements of those who were in the Fosburgh household at the time of the shooting. The Fosburghs' outing occurred about 1:30 a. m. on Monday.

Minutes after the Fosburghs' alarm several policemen and officers of the Fosburgh household, following to the ringing of town citizens were searching in every room in the house, and before long they were being searched by possses but none of the Fosburghs were found. Officers found Fosburghs who could be seen in the street, and the neighbors saw any burglar's puse.

Dark

Burglars.

Four persons were arrested within a radius of 100 miles.

say that on a night as dark as 20, 1900, none of the Fostburg men persons plainly enough in the streets, and then as they describe them in their statements made just after the murder, the family was attracted in the darkness, the lighted by Beatrice, only as the men rushing to the entrance of the vacant room. Beatrice the police as saying originally saw three burglars before she fled.

Sheriff O'Brien of the town of Fostburg said that he was in the time of the tragedy, was called the attention of the police and then called to the room. He discovered patent leather and no such as such as he had had on a burglar who had made a run made ground in the dark.

"Just like a deer," he said to a reporter. "It showed no

Was Miles Away.

“We’re gang,” composed of Patterson, now in jail at the county, the freed informant, and a fugitive, the police say Zylonite, 20 miles away, on the shooting, and could not possess the Postburg burglary and the Zylonite reached the Zylonite at the time they are known there, robbing it of copper.

“The man who accompanied the elder Patterson, who was taken to the jail and talked with by the other men and the newspaper men was said to Pittsburgh that the Zylonite could have had extreme difficulty Pittsburgh at the time of the case now stands.

of its claims as to main facts
son says:
found in the house after the
to left by a burglar, but was
the elder Fousburgh at one
city. In Upper Broadway,
and in the house after the fight
the burglar, but had been
member of the Fousburgh estab-
lishment. Those burned end
in the house after the tragedy,
passed into the house by a mem-
ber of the Fousburgh family.
house some distance from the
house for some hours following
and claimed by R. S. Fousburgh
were left there through the
of a member of the Fousburgh
establishment picked up near the

cannot fulfill. This reputation, so valuable to him, has been obtained by many years of conscientious

time he has treated thousands of cases of the most difficult and complicated diseases, many of which had been treated in vain by other physicians of prominence. Dr. King believes in

progressive diseases as well as in other things. His offices are equipped with the most approved appliances for diagnosing and treating complicated troubles, thus enabling him to give a competent opinion of any case presented to him.

DOCELE.

never cure you. Any
re, except an amputa-

foot. Dr. King's treatment
proceeds, and it has been
invariably 90 per cent
effective method of treat-
ment in no way interfere
with his duties. By its use

ed blood vessels are
and healthy condition,
h they are supplying
r healthfulness and

DISORDERS.
suffering from some
rders or associate dis-
Prostration. Un-
Rheumatism.
Urinary Complaints,
rders, or Catarrhal

booklet, "Facts for
er-bound booklet ex-
of any of the above
be sent free, in plain
upon request.

One personal visit is
inconvenient for you
Write him plainly, and
full set of symptom

from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.
m. to 1 p. m.
2 North Sixth St

Undertaking Co.
STON AV.
M: Kinloch, D 132.

At 8 p. m. Michael Pieter, beloved husband of Ida, and brother of Mrs. residence, 615 Cham street, at 120 p. m. in St. Louis to Culver Cemetery, and number of Banner Lodge.

At on Saturday, Feb. 6, Adella Pieper, beloved Kuma Pieper (nee Nord), at the age of 2 place on Sunday, Feb. from family residence, the Germania Cemetery, attended.

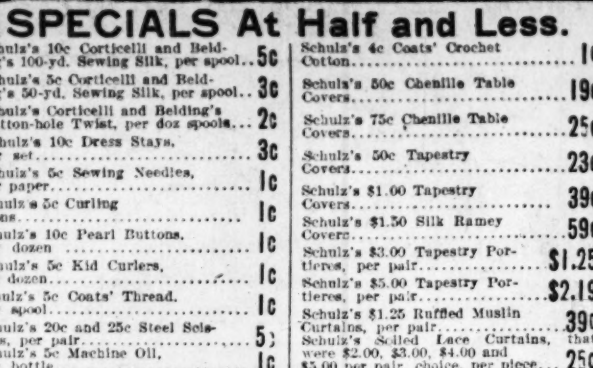
beloved husband of Marton), uncle of Mrs. Marie), and Mrs. Marie.

ce. 1230 North Twenty
2nd m. to St. Bridget's
Catholic Cemetery. Friends
Feb. 9, 1901, at 7:30
E. Reynolds, dearly lov-
ing father (now family)
Lettie and Mamie Gen-
well be given.
Thursday, Feb. 5, 1901, at
Joseph W. Hiltensbacher,
after a short illness at
age of his brother, 1819
sharp, to St. Peter and
Church to St. Peter.

Thursday, Feb. 7, 1901
Age of 32 years. Emma
de beloved wife of Wil-

10. 2 p. m. - from recently first street. Lexington (Ky.) and Nashville 1907.
-
at 2:30 p. m. after a jury, at the age of 35 will be given.
g and Memphis papers
-
Peter B. Watson, Feb.
-
Feb. 11, from Maumelle and Finney avenues.
T. R. WENGER.
J. H. WENGER.
K. WENGER.
J. A. WENGER.
Feb. 6, 1901, at 449 Weimann, beloved wife of 26 years 24 days.
place Monday, Feb. 11,

MARYELLE, EL. PRIMA
 ENTIONS!
 Agency, No. 2, R. F. O.
 omise at 2858 Ottawa
 of our late brother,
 ing.
 No. 88, A. O. U. W.,
 General of our
 Martin, 2331 South
 10, 1901.
 Judge Hall at J. E. M.
 R. E. O. GREER,
 Master Workman.
 thanks to all those who
 actively, especially the
 which deceased was a
 for and efforts of the
 to Capt. O'Halloran
 for most affectionate
 day of funeral.
 AND CHILDREN.



Schulz's South Broadway Store.

SCOOPE
COR. FRANKLIN AVE. & 7th ST.

Adelphi Franklin Avenue Store

AN EVENT OF A LIFETIME. A CHANCE TO BUY SUCH GIGANTIC STOCK RARELY OCCURS. Schulz's Franklin Avenue Store

TOMORROW, 8 A. M. Schulz's Department Store Is Too Well Known to Need Any Comment. The Immense Buildings Shown in This Ad Tell the Tale. TOMORROW, 8 A. M.

Note. 500 extra salespeople to wait on you. A score of wagons to deliver goods at your homes.

Doors Open Promptly at 8 A. M. Tomorrow. **T**HIS stock is so enormous it is impossible to enumerate the thousands of articles, only a few of which we can mention here. Get up early tomorrow, bring your money, prepare yourself to buy a whole year's supply. The way we propose to slaughter this stock will be a revelation to the people of St. Louis and to the multitudes who remember the memorable "Fair" sale three years ago, which eclipsed anything ever known.

No Goods Charged, Sent C.O.D. or Exchanged	M F 0
---	-------------

Notice. Customers are requested to enter center door on Franklin Avenue and exit at corner on Seventh Street.

Silk and Velvets.	
Schulz's Silks and Velvets, 25c, 30c and 40c on the Dollar.	
Schulz's 10c Black and Fancy Silks, per yard.	15c
Schulz's 15c Black and Fancy Silks, per yard.	25c
Schulz's \$1.00 Plain and Fancy Silks, per yard.	39c
Schulz's \$1.25 Plain and Fancy Silks, per yard.	49c
Schulz's \$1.50 Plain and Fancy Silks, per yard.	58c
Schulz's \$2.00 Plain and Fancy Silks, per yard.	79c
Schulz's The Black and White Silks, per yard.	45c
Schulz's \$1.25 Black Silks, per yard.	29c
Schulz's \$1.25 Black Silks, per yard.	58c
Schulz's \$1.50 Black Silks, per yard.	69c
Schulz's \$2.00 Black Silks, per yard.	88c
Schulz's \$2.50 Black Silks, per yard.	\$1.12
Schulz's \$3.00 Black Silks, per yard.	\$1.44
Schulz's \$2.00 Silk and Colored Velvets, per yard.	19c
Schulz's \$2.50 Silk and Colored Velvets, per yard.	29c
Schulz's \$3.00 Silk and Colored Velvets, per yard.	44c
Schulz's \$2.00 Silk and Colored Silk Velvets, per yard.	35c
Schulz's \$2.50 Silk and Colored Silk Velvets, per yard.	47c
Schulz's \$3.00 Silk and Colored Silk Velvets, per yard.	69c
Schulz's \$2.00 Silk and Colored Silk Velvets, per yard.	95c
Silks, 10c per yd.	
Schulz's 10c per yd. Wash Dress Goods, de signe, Schulz's 10c per yd.	0c
Schulz's \$1.25 Silk Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	50c
Schulz's \$1.50 Silk Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	60c
Schulz's \$2 Silk Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	75c
Schulz's \$2.50 Silk Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	\$1.19
Dress Goods.	
A shame to sell them at these prices.	
Schulz's 10c Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	10c
Schulz's 15c Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	15c
Schulz's 20c Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	19c
Schulz's 25c Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	25c
Schulz's 30c Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	33c
Schulz's \$1.00 Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	45c
Schulz's \$1.25 Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	58c
Schulz's \$2.00 Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	75c
Schulz's \$2.50 Colored Dress Goods, per yard.	95c
Black Dress Goods.	
Schulz's 25c Black Dress Goods, per yard.	12c
Schulz's 30c Black Dress Goods, per yard.	18c
Schulz's \$1.00 Black Dress Goods, per yard.	23c
Schulz's \$1.25 Black Dress Goods, per yard.	37c
Schulz's \$1.50 Black Dress Goods, per yard.	43c
Schulz's \$2.00 Black Dress Goods, per yard.	59c
Schulz's \$2.50 Black Dress Goods, per yard.	69c
Schulz's \$3.00 Black Dress Goods, per yard.	85c
Schulz's \$2.50 Black Dress Goods, per yard.	98c
Woolen Ladies' Dress Goods.	
Schulz's 10c Ladies' Dress Goods, per yard.	23c
Wash Dress Goods.	
Schulz's 10c Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	5c
Schulz's 15c Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	7c
Schulz's 20c Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	0c
Schulz's 25c Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	12c
Schulz's 30c Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	15c
Schulz's 40c Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	19c
Schulz's 50c Wash Dress Goods, per yard.	23c

Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels, and Half the Regular Price	Schulz's 18c Sheetings, unbleached, 10c Schulz's 22c Sheetings, bleached, 12c Schulz's 8 1/2c Lons- dale, 5c Schulz's 10c Fruit of the Loom, 6c Schulz's 12c Lons- dale, 7c Schulz's 5c Standard California, 3c Schulz's 6c Shirting, California, 2c Schulz's 8c Shirting, All Mill Ends and Remnants on hand at one-third regular price	Schulz's 23c Table Linen, per yd., 12c Schulz's 35c Table Linen, per yd., 18c Schulz's 50c Table Linen, per yd., 24c Schulz's 75c Table Linen, per yd., 36c Schulz's \$1.00 Table Linen, per yd., 48c Schulz's \$2.00 Table Linen, per yd., 1.00 Schulz's 5c Towels, 10c Schulz's 10c Towels, 15c Schulz's 20c Towels, 25c Schulz's 50c Towels, 75c Schulz's 1.00 Towels, 1.50 Schulz's 1.50 Towels, 2.00 Schulz's 2.50 Towels, 3.00 Schulz's 3.50 Towels, 4.00 Schulz's 4.50 Towels, 5.00 Schulz's 5.50 Towels, 6.00 Schulz's 6.50 Towels, 7.00 Schulz's 7.50 Towels, 8.00 Schulz's 8.50 Towels, 9.00 Schulz's 9.50 Towels, 10.00 Schulz's 10.50 Towels, 11.00 Schulz's 11.50 Towels, 12.00 Schulz's 12.50 Towels, 13.00 Schulz's 13.50 Towels, 14.00 Schulz's 14.50 Towels, 15.00 Schulz's 15.50 Towels, 16.00 Schulz's 16.50 Towels, 17.00 Schulz's 17.50 Towels, 18.00 Schulz's 18.50 Towels, 19.00 Schulz's 19.50 Towels, 20.00 Schulz's 20.50 Towels, 21.00 Schulz's 21.50 Towels, 22.00 Schulz's 22.50 Towels, 23.00 Schulz's 23.50 Towels, 24.00 Schulz's 24.50 Towels, 25.00 Schulz's 25.50 Towels, 26.00 Schulz's 26.50 Towels, 27.00 Schulz's 27.50 Towels, 28.00 Schulz's 28.50 Towels, 29.00 Schulz's 29.50 Towels, 30.00 Schulz's 30.50 Towels, 31.00 Schulz's 31.50 Towels, 32.00 Schulz's 32.50 Towels, 33.00 Schulz's 33.50 Towels, 34.00 Schulz's 34.50 Towels, 35.00 Schulz's 35.50 Towels, 36.00 Schulz's 36.50 Towels, 37.00 Schulz's 37.50 Towels, 38.00 Schulz's 38.50 Towels, 39.00 Schulz's 39.50 Towels, 40.00 Schulz's 40.50 Towels, 41.00 Schulz's 41.50 Towels, 42.00 Schulz's 42.50 Towels, 43.00 Schulz's 43.50 Towels, 44.00 Schulz's 44.50 Towels, 45.00 Schulz's 45.50 Towels, 46.00 Schulz's 46.50 Towels, 47.00 Schulz's 47.50 Towels, 48.00 Schulz's 48.50 Towels, 49.00 Schulz's 49.50 Towels, 50.00 Schulz's 50.50 Towels, 51.00 Schulz's 51.50 Towels, 52.00 Schulz's 52.50 Towels, 53.00 Schulz's 53.50 Towels, 54.00 Schulz's 54.50 Towels, 55.00 Schulz's 55.50 Towels, 56.00 Schulz's 56.50 Towels, 57.00 Schulz's 57.50 Towels, 58.00 Schulz's 58.50 Towels, 59.00 Schulz's 59.50 Towels, 60.00 Schulz's 60.50 Towels, 61.00 Schulz's 61.50 Towels, 62.00 Schulz's 62.50 Towels, 63.00 Schulz's 63.50 Towels, 64.00 Schulz's 64.50 Towels, 65.00 Schulz's 65.50 Towels, 66.00 Schulz's 66.50 Towels, 67.00 Schulz's 67.50 Towels, 68.00 Schulz's 68.50 Towels, 69.00 Schulz's 69.50 Towels, 70.00 Schulz's 70.50 Towels, 71.00 Schulz's 71.50 Towels, 72.00 Schulz's 72.50 Towels, 73.00 Schulz's 73.50 Towels, 74.00 Schulz's 74.50 Towels, 75.00 Schulz's 75.50 Towels, 76.00 Schulz's 76.50 Towels, 77.00 Schulz's 77.50 Towels, 78.00 Schulz's 78.50 Towels, 79.00 Schulz's 79.50 Towels, 80.00 Schulz's 80.50 Towels, 81.00 Schulz's 81.50 Towels, 82.00 Schulz's 82.50 Towels, 83.00 Schulz's 83.50 Towels, 84.00 Schulz's 84.50 Towels, 85.00 Schulz's 85.50 Towels, 86.00 Schulz's 86.50 Towels, 87.00 Schulz's 87.50 Towels, 88.00 Schulz's 88.50 Towels, 89.00 Schulz's 89.50 Towels, 90.00 Schulz's 90.50 Towels, 91.00 Schulz's 91.50 Towels, 92.00 Schulz's 92.50 Towels, 93.00 Schulz's 93.50 Towels, 94.00 Schulz's 94.50 Towels, 95.00 Schulz's 95.50 Towels, 96.00 Schulz's 96.50 Towels, 97.00 Schulz's 97.50 Towels, 98.00 Schulz's 98.50 Towels, 99.00 Schulz's 99.50 Towels, 100.00
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Blankets, Comforts and Curtains	
At Half Price and Less.	
Schulz's 75c Blankets	35c
Schulz's \$1.00 Blankets	50c
Schulz's \$1.50 Blankets	69c
Schulz's \$2.00 Blankets	93c
Schulz's \$2.50 Blankets	\$1.13
Schulz's \$3.00 Blankets	\$1.35
Schulz's \$4.00 Blankets	\$1.98
Schulz's \$5.00 Blankets	\$2.45
Schulz's \$7.00 Blankets	\$2.95
Schulz's \$10.00 Bed Comforts	\$5.00
Schulz's \$12.50 Bed Comforts	\$7.46
Schulz's \$2.00 Bed Comforts	\$1.46
Schulz's \$3.50 Bed Comforts	\$2.33
Schulz's \$5.00 Bed Comforts	\$3.49
Lace Curtains and Shades.	
At $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ the Regular Price.	
Schulz's \$1.00 Lace Curtains, pair	45c
Schulz's \$1.50 Lace Curtains, pair	69c
Schulz's \$2.00 Lace Curtains, pair	94c
Schulz's \$3.00 Lace Curtains, pair	\$1.38
Schulz's \$4.00 Lace Curtains, pair	\$1.85
Schulz's \$5.00 Lace Curtains, pair	\$2.15
All fine Lace Curtains above \$5 per pair, 10% off, at 1-3 the price Schulz's.	
Schulz's 15c Window Shades...	5c
Schulz's 25c Window Shades...	12c
Schulz's 40c Window Shades...	19c
Schulz's 50c Window Shades...	25c
Schulz's 75c Window Shades...	35c
Schulz's 1.00 Window Shades...	49c

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

5c	BOYS' \$
12c	and T
5c	at Top
29c	Sold 'Em.
43c	Schulz's \$1.00 Suits and
47c	Schulz's \$2.00 Suits and
	Schulz's \$3.00 Suits and
	Schulz's \$4.00 Suits and
	Schulz's \$5.00 and \$6.00
	Schulz's \$7.50 and \$10
	Schulz's \$12.50 and \$15
	Schulz's \$17.50 and \$20
	Schulz's \$22.50 and \$25
	Schulz's \$27.50 and \$30
	Schulz's \$32.50 and \$35
	Schulz's \$37.50 and \$40
	Schulz's \$42.50 and \$45
	Schulz's \$47.50 and \$50
	Schulz's \$52.50 and \$55
	Schulz's \$57.50 and \$60
	Schulz's \$62.50 and \$65
	Schulz's \$67.50 and \$70
	Schulz's \$72.50 and \$75
	Schulz's \$77.50 and \$80
	Schulz's \$82.50 and \$85
	Schulz's \$87.50 and \$90
	Schulz's \$92.50 and \$95
	Schulz's \$97.50 and \$100
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	Schulz's \$107.50 and \$110
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	Schulz's \$157.50 and \$160
	Schulz's \$162.50 and \$165
	Schulz's \$167.50 and \$170
	Schulz's \$172.50 and \$175
	Schulz's \$177.50 and \$180
	Schulz's \$182.50 and \$185
	Schulz's \$187.50 and \$190
	Schulz's \$192.50 and \$195
	Schulz's \$197.50 and \$200
	Schulz's \$202.50 and \$205
	Schulz's \$207.50 and \$210
	Schulz's \$212.50 and \$215
	Schulz's \$217.50 and \$220
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	Schulz's \$227.50 and \$230
	Schulz's \$232.50 and \$235
	Schulz's \$237.50 and \$240
	Schulz's \$242.50 and \$245
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	Schulz's \$322.50 and \$325
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	Schulz's \$337.50 and \$340
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	Schulz's \$347.50 and \$350
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	Schulz's \$367.50 and \$370
	Schulz's \$372.50 and \$375
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	Schulz's \$487.50 and \$490
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	Schulz's \$497.50 and \$500
	Schulz's \$502.50 and \$505
	Schulz's \$507.50 and \$510
	Schulz's \$512.50 and \$515
	Schulz's \$517.50 and \$520
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	Schulz's \$532.50 and \$535
	Schulz's \$537.50 and \$540
	Schulz's \$542.50 and \$545
	Schulz's \$547.50 and \$550
	Schulz's \$552.50 and \$555
	Schulz's \$557.50 and \$560
	Schulz's \$562.50 and \$565
	Schulz's \$567.50 and \$570
	Schul

JERSEY COATS, 75c
Schulz's \$3 and \$2 Jersey Coats—
\$1.35 and 75c

KNITTED JACKETS.
A sweater price up to \$2.50, go at
\$1.10 and 75c

Sweaters, 39c.
Schulz's 75c Men and Boys' Sweaters **39c**
Sweaters **39c**
Schulz's \$1.50 to \$2.00 Wool Sweaters,
75c and 55c

Men's Sox, 2½c.
Schulz's 5c to 15c Seamless Cotton Sox, black or tan fancy mixed,
6c, 5c and 2½c
Schulz's imported 25c black or tan
Tan Hosiery **12½c**
Schulz's 15c to 25c Seamless Wool Sox,
15c, 10c, 7½c

Men's	Canton Flannel
Underwear, 15c	Drawers, 15c.
Schulz's 25c heavy	Schulz's 25c to 50c
ray	Canton Flannel Draw-
price	ers, Schulz's 25c to
15c	\$1.00 bleached Canton
Schulz's 45c heavy	flannel,
price	25c and 15c.
23c	Elastic Seam
Schulz's 50c to 75c	Drawers, 39c.
ribbed natural	Schulz's bleached Can-
wool, camel's	ton Flannel Drawers,
hair, etc. etc.	double seams,
23c	double seams,
Schulz's \$1 to \$1.50	55c and 39c.
bleached, 25c	
bleached, red flannel, etc.	
9c, 55c and 38c	

Men's
Handkerchiefs . . . 1c

Schulz's 10c and 25c
Turkey Red Handker-
chiefs.

3¢ and 1c

Schulz's 10c and 15c
white and fancy
bordered Handkerchiefs.

5c, 3c and 2c

Schulz's 20c German
Linen Hand-
kerchiefs. 7¢c

Schulz's 25c pure
Linen Initial
Handkerchiefs. 10c

SILK HANKERS.
Schulz's 25c to 75
Silk Initial Han-
kerchiefs.

33c, 25c and

MEN'S GLOVES.
Schulz's 25c Wool
Felt Mitts.
Schulz's 25c and
Wool Gloves, Mitt
Gauze Mitts.

55c, 39c and

Dressed Kid or
Buff Mitts.
Silk lined, \$1.50 and
up.

98c and

SALES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT HALF PRICE AND

Schulz's 5c Embroideries,
per yard.

Schulz's 10c Embroideries,
per yard.

Schulz's 15c Embroideries,
per yard.

Schulz's 20c Embroideries,
per yard.

Schulz's 25c Embroideries,
per yard.

**Schulz's Embroideries that sold at
50c, 75c and \$1, all at half price!**

Schulz's Laces, in Torchon, Vine,
Cluny, Silk, Spanish, etc., all at
half price.

UMBRELLAS, 19c.
Ladies' and Gents' plain
and fancy handles.
Schulz's price, 50c. 75c
and \$1.00.

45c, 35c and 19c

SILK UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' or Gents' very
best makes, Schulz's
price, \$3, \$4 and \$5.

\$2.45, \$1.45, 98c

Schulz's \$1.00 and \$1.50
Flannel and Jersey
Shirts.

49c and 33c

NIGHT SHIRTS. 10c.

Schulz's 50c and 35c
Men's white
S. Men's and Boys'
brodered.....

29c, 23c and 10c

Schulz's 75c and \$1.00
Men's white Shirts:
\$1 or each 35c

SHIRTS. 75c and \$1.00

Schulz's 75c and \$1.00
Men's white Shirts:
all styles
50c and 25c

NIGHT SHIRTS 25c.

Schulz's 50c to \$1.00
Night Shirts, fancy
brodered.....

39c, 33c and 35c

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Schulz's 10c to 20c Linen
Collars, ladies' or
gents' style..... 5c

Schulz's 25c
Linen Cuffs..... 10c

[illegible]

10c	Ladies Belts 5c
Pins,	Schulz's 50c and \$1.00
Acetate,	Gold and silver
..... 1c	Metal Belts 5c
25c	Schulz's 25c to 50c
Watch-	Leather Belts,
Waff	15c, 10c and 5c
Hair	Schulz's 25c and 50c
..... 5c	gold tinsel Belts,
50c	2c and 15c
Acetate,	Pocketbooks.
Wafle and	Schulz's 10c
Wafle and	Purses 3c
Wafle and	Schulz's 25c to 50c
Wafle and 15c
Wafle and	Combination
Wafle and	Books and Purses,
..... 12c	15c and 10c

BOB POST-DISPATCH FOR VENGEANCE

They Wanted the Life of a Man Charged With Outraging His Half Sisters.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—With great difficulty the crowds that gathered about the Walker County jail at Jasper this morning were kept from lighting Oakley and Bob Thompson, were finally persuaded this afternoon to disperse with the understanding that an immediate trial will be given. The charge against Oakley is the crime of incest with his two half sisters, daughters of a stepmother, Mrs. Oakley. The girls are 16 and 18 years of age.

It is alleged that Oakley compelled their consent to the marriage, to which he had been betrothed. It is further charged that he beat and intimidated them when they confronted him with the charges. He fled to the mountains, and that he attempted to kill her. He was captured by a posse of men and killed a man in Lamar County several months ago when on the hall when the second offense was committed.

Sings Post-Dispatch Songs.

James Moran, the 16-year-old singer, pianomancer and dancer, will sing Post-Dispatch songs at the benefit of the Amputation Church, singing "Ireland, I Love Thee" on Thursday night also will sing and

ance, in Irish costume, in Lederhosen
tail, Thirtieenth street and Chouteau ave
the benefit of the Holy Angel
church.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.
James Ray Is Charged With Having
Killed Guy Burdette.
Sent to the Post-Dispatch.

OWEN, Ky., Feb. 9.—James R
whom the warrant was issued requir
charging him with the murder of Guy B
Burke, was arrested today by Deputy
State Woods and placed in jail. Bail w
asked Monday by his counsel.

The Peace hat which was worn by Bur
Burdette's murder was kept so quiet t
that it was not until the officers who
the officers went to his father's house
to capture him.

The Peace hat which the young m
involved is started at his arrest for the m
the hat was worn by the murderer until
was supposed to have been accidental.

EAGLE ATTACKED A CHILD.
The Little One Was Badly Scratched
When Rescued.
Sent to the Post-Dispatch.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 9.—A b
eagle tried to carry off the 5-year-old c
of John Bullock, living in Illinois, oppos
Columbia Vernon, this afternoon. The
eagle, which was flying over the street
the eagle. It uttered a cry and the mot
the child was badly scratched on the
the child was badly scratched on the
face and eyes.

Josephine Nightingale, has a
Spinstor, Sold Four Million
Her "Home Kits."
Special Cable to the Post-Dis-
(Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Josephine Nightingale, an American spinster who has lived in the suburbs of Paris, made a fortune in the home dentistry business in an odd way.

She was a dentist, but only practiced a few years here. Afterward she gave up the practice and devoted her time to home dentistry. Extracting, for and filling one's own teeth. It is said she sold in the last year 4,000,000 kits in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the colonies. Each kit cost her cents.

ARKANSAS AT WORLD'S
Commercial Club of Menaka Asks
Patrons to Make Appropriation
Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MEMPHIS, Ark., Feb. 8.—John H. H. president of the Commercial Club of Menaka, Arkansas, has issued a circular in which he passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the Commercial Club of Menaka, recommend to our state Hon. H. L. Norwood, and our men the House, J. Wiley, that, at the

time, aid in the passage of a
ating a sufficient sum of money
and placed the money in the
Louis and for the state or a
American

Will Give a Concert
Prof. Alfred G. Robyn will
concert at the Odeon, Grand
boulevard, and place an exhibit
of the Home German Protes-
tant.

The program follows:
Chorus— By the Organ Chorus
Organ—Raymond
Alma—Alix
Prof. A. G. Robyn
Miss Marietta Bagby
Duet—"O the Thine"
Mezra, Buss and Ho
Plans Duo
Miss Lily Luyries and Ho
Alma—Der Herr
Miss Jeannetta MacLean
Chorus—Heaven Sends a Tear
Miss Marietta Bagby
Violin—Polonaise
Song—(a) Serenade
Song—(b) Minuet
Miss Jeannetta MacLean
The Holy City
Soloists and Chorus
Soloists—Miss Lucilla Webb, Miss
Josephine Webb, Mrs. Leo
Luyries

Low Rate to California
Colonists' tickets on Califor-
niant Pacific Railroad and N
Route, Feb. 12, 19 and 26, to Los
Los Angeles, San Diego and San
points, \$7.50 one way.

bill appropri-
to erect a
rkansas. **R**
ert.
irect a con-
cting Ave-
tant Orphan's

res. **T**
...Thomas
Verdi
...Flower
...Thalberg
...Roby
...Weber
...Kueken
...Wienowsky
...Schubert
...Lilaban
...Gael
...Magry, M.
...Flick
...Orphan's

nia.
...via the Mis-
son Mountains.
Sta. Francisco,
Intermediate

AN AWAY WITH
Rich Parisian's Wife
Tall Norwegian
the King
Special Cable to the
(Copyright)
PARIS, Feb. 9.—America
beautiful young wife of a
manufacturer, has—unlike
pacha, a tall Norwegian
of Glace, Paris' a
tall, dark, handsome
laid king and gentleman
of the world.
the French, the femi-
la Fronde, the femi-
nists then teaches that
to be happy requires
others' grief, quoting
her own conduct.

MULE TEAM
Snowy White, Gift of
and Driven by King
Special Cable to the
(Copyright)
PARIS, Feb. 9.—Mule
train, created a sensa-
tion at the end of the
span of splendid white
when the avenue was
filled with the
trained to step high like

THE SKATER
Elopes With a Knight of the Realm.
Post-Dispatch.
1901.)
De Du Passard, the duke of a millionnaire stilt, who has been employed at the well known. The following bearing.
The last day, claiming to be his first hour duty in the coronation of Nora in defense of the crown.

ARTLES REJANE.
The Rejane, the acclamation yesterday by the eyes of the mules at an hour crowded with fashionable and the thoroughbred.

They arrived a few from the King of Romania, his appearance in the

Will Pro
The Dramatic Parish Wednesday Thirteenth and the cast of characters.
Harry Lenn, a federal Union Mose Moseyev Cyril Blackman, black Solomeo, an independent The Tropic of Cancer, a tail of his Little Ennes, her com-

OWS
Mrs. Moses Moseyev, who will sing under the direction will sing "The Hush to Three and eucure diamonds second prices.

Excursion Re
Board of Trade, the Oklahoma ex-press address on "Fore-

[illegible][illegible]



There will be two weddings Monday, Feb. 12, of especial interest to society in the suburbs as well as in the city.

The first is that of Miss Frances McElroy of Kirkwood to Mr. David A. Bishy of St. Louis and the other is the marriage of Miss Fannie Bartle of West Pine boulevard to Mr. William Steer.

The Bishy-McElroy wedding will take place at 6 o'clock in the drawing room of the McElroy residence in Kirkwood, Rev. Mr. Patter of the Episcopal Church officiating. Afterward, there is to be a small reception for relatives and members of the bridal party.

Miss Alice Kemball of Kirkwood will serve as maid of honor and Mr. John S. Robinson, from town, will be Mr. Bishy's best man. These are to be the only attendants.

Ever since her debut, two years ago, Miss McElroy has been considered by many to be the most beautiful girl in suburban society, although she frequently had to divide honors with Miss Florence York (now Mrs. Wallace Simmons), who, despite the good-natured rivalry, has been her sincerest and most intimate friend since childhood.

When Miss McElroy's engagement to Mr. Bishy was announced a few weeks ago, the latter was laughingly remarked that all the youth and beauty of Kirkwood appeared to be moving into Portland place, and truly it would seem as if the town girls that all the most desirable parties in society are seeking their brides elsewhere.

There is Benoit Carton, who is beginning to be marked as one of the cleverest and most successful young business men in town—and Benoit has chosen Miss Fay Hurl of Kansas City for his bride. They met last summer at Jamestown, R. I., where both the Hurl and the Cartons have their summer homes, and it was generally considered a case of love at first sight.

Miss Hurl was loudly heralded at Jamestown before her advent at that point last season, and when she arrived she was found to be all that the enthusiastic admiration of her friends had painted her. Without being a beautiful girl, Miss Hurl is unusually attractive in appearance and is especially well known. Her toilettes at the seashore last summer were distinguished as being the best dressed girl at Jamestown.

Miss Hurl and her mother were in St. Louis for a few days last week on their way to New York, where they will be most of the pretty things for the trousseau. The wedding, it is said, will come off in April.

But to return to the men who have sought brides away from home—there is that big, fine-looking Dave Francis, son of the former governor of this state, who will be married before very long to a pretty girl in Massachusetts.

George Hitchcock, too, has found his affinity in Miss Elizabeth Fiske of Milton, Mass. And think what a disappointment this must be to all the enthusiastic admirers of a very rich man. He is assistant United States district attorney, is the son of Henry Hitchcock, lawyer, capitalist and director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and a nephew of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior.

And his marriage to Miss Fiske takes place at noon Tuesday, Feb. 12, at the bride's home in Milton.

Miss Fiske's father, Robert L. Fiske, formerly auditor of the Bell Telephone Co., died very suddenly just a month ago and, as the family is in mourning, the wedding will be quiet and simple.

After an extended Southern trip, Mr. Hitchcock and his bride will come to St. Louis and reside at 287 Washington boulevard.

But this isn't telling of the Steer-Bartle wedding next week.

Miss Fannie Bartle, who is the daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Bartle and the late Capt. William G. Bartle, will be married to William Steer at 8 o'clock Monday evening, Feb. 12, Rev. Frank Sneed performing the ceremony at the bride's home, 122 West Pine boulevard.

Although this is to be a small affair, with only relatives and intimate friends present, the decorations and all of the arrangements are to be elaborate and of the same shade and gold applique.

Miss Knight received in a graceful gown of soft grey silk, trimmed with old rose and pink and white flowers.

Miss Clark was charming in rose-colored gown, and Miss Moore in a gown of the same shade and gold applique.

Miss Knight wore biscuit colored crepe du chine, trimmed with lace and oriental velvet.

The house was definitely decorated with quantities of spring flowers of all varieties, mingled with vines and potted plants.

On the lace cloth were arrays of the lilacs and tulips and in the drawing rooms, jonquils and mignonette. The dining room was fragrant with the perfume of hundreds of violets and lilacs.

The center of the table was a great bowl of these delicate blooms, while scattered about on the lace cloth were arrays of the lilacs and tulips and in the drawing rooms, jonquils and mignonette.

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of lilacs of the valley and white orchids.

Mrs. Lacey Crawford, who will be the matron of honor and only attendant, will wear embroidered white silk, trimmed with fairy like point lace, the skirt in demitain and the corsage high with half sleeves.

Her bouquet will be a shower arrangement of pale pink carnations.

Mr. Lacey Crawford will be Mr. Steer's best man.

The wedding will be followed by a small reception for those who attend the ceremony and upon its conclusion Mr. Steer and his bride will depart for New York and other eastern points.

They will be at home Fridays in April at 422 West Pine boulevard. After April they will stop at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Mrs. York Will Receive.

Mrs. Frances Balfour York has sent out cards for a reception Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock at her home, 237 Pine street, to be in honor of the wedding of Mrs. York's charming young daughter.

Miss Florence York, who will make her debut to society on this occasion, Miss Turner's card is inclosed.

Miss York, by the way, will be a very delightful and valuable addition to the young set, for she is not only an exceptionally pretty girl, but she is remarkably well-read, is bright and witty in conversation and is a very good conversationalist.

When Miss York's engagement to Mr. Bishy was announced a few weeks ago, the latter was laughingly remarked that all the youth and beauty of Kirkwood appeared to be moving into Portland place, and truly it would seem as if the town girls that all the most desirable parties in society are seeking their brides elsewhere.

There is Benoit Carton, who is beginning to be marked as one of the cleverest and most successful young business men in town—and Benoit has chosen Miss Fay Hurl of Kansas City for his bride.

They met last summer at Jamestown, R. I., where both the Hurl and the Cartons have their summer homes, and it was generally considered a case of love at first sight.

Miss Hurl was loudly heralded at Jamestown before her advent at that point last season, and when she arrived she was found to be all that the enthusiastic admiration of her friends had painted her.

Without being a beautiful girl, Miss Hurl is unusually attractive in appearance and is especially well known. Her toilettes at the seashore last summer were distinguished as being the best dressed girl at Jamestown.

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Marie Walsh, Jeanne Capen, Alice Morton and Sidney Boyd.

A handsome cut-glass punch bowl in the reception hall was presented over by Miss Irwin Hayward and Miss Bessie Drew, while two charming school girls, Misses Lucille Niedringhaus and Virginia Wright.

Little Adele Lee's Party.

Adele Roberta Lee, little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Lee of Laffin street, celebrated her birthday at her home in the early part of the week with a delightful children's party.

There were about 35 of her schoolmates and friends present and they enjoyed themselves hugely until late hour in the evening with music, fancy dancing, recitations, etc., singing and games. Refreshments were served. Among those present were:

Misses—
Lorraine Valerio,
Irene Shaw,
Annette Odum,
Marie Odum,
Eugenie Todd,
Mae Saffin,
Marjorie Saffin,
Jeanette Parker,
Irene Smith,
Masters—
William Quinn,
Leo Quinn,
Earl Quinn,
Thomas Quinn,
Irene Valerio,
Earl Farker.

served fruit ices from a dainty table in the living room.

A few of the guests of the afternoon were:

Misses—
Clara Brown,
Clara Bala,
Cornelia Brookmire,
Mimi Berthold,
Martha Sorola,
Katie Pierce,
Hessie Clark.

Miss Dupree's Card Party.

Miss Cora Dupree gave a card party and dance Monday evening to the euchre club of which she is a member.

Prizes for the euchre game were awarded to Miss S. Lee Lewis and Miss Frank Sheldahl.

Among the young people present were:

Misses—
Agnes Riley,
Florence Shaw,
Mary Helms,
Nattie Evans,
Natie Thompson,
Eva Traylor.

Messrs—
John Wilson,
Montague Lewis,
Frank Sheldahl,
Willie Morgan,
Will Butler,
Rob Sharp.

In Honor of Miss Griesle.

Mrs. Frederick Kuhlman gave a small but very pretty luncheon Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Olga Griesle, whose engagement to Mr. Edgar Quade has just been announced.

Covered tables were laid for 12 and at each place was a cluster of narcissus blossoms.

The center piece was also of narcissus and Roman hyacinths. The guests were:

Misses—
Lola Rabe,
Thelma Zelle,
Lola Zelle,
Minnie Fort,
Bertha Lule,
Kathleen Gould.

Miss Thompson's Dainty Luncheon.

Miss Grace Thompson entertained a small party of special friends Wednesday afternoon at a dainty luncheon, which she gave in the Thompson suite of apartments in the Sweeney building, on Newmarket and McPherson avenues.

The table was decorated with bride and groom roses, smilax and pink fairy lamps.

The guests were: Mrs. Clarkson Carpenter, Mrs. Edna Simmons, Mrs. Eugene Cundet, Miss Cornelia Brookmire, Miss Marie Hayes, Miss Maud Niedringhaus and Miss S. Lee Kennard.

Miss Bowman's Card Party.

Miss Florence Bowman gave a card party Wednesday evening at her home, 305 Deimar boulevard, to the Hyla Club, of which she is a member.

After the game a delightful little Japanese supper was served with light refreshments and there was an informal dance.

Among the young people present were:

Misses—
S. E. Young,
I. Farnley,
S. F. Dine,
Messrs—
B. Kaufman,
P. Chabertain,
George Cottrell.

T. H. and T. H. Club Entertained.

The Misses Engelman entertained the T. H. and T. H. Club, of which they are members, at their home last Wednesday afternoon. The members present were:

Misses—
Antoinette Willenbrink,
Agnes Engelman,
May Belker,
Adele Kiese,
Minnette Engelman,
Anna Schumacher.

Celebrated Mr. Clark's Birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Todd Clark of 443 Olive street entertained a few friends on Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Clark's birthday.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.
Solid Silver Bon-Bon Spoon, Gold Bowl, Only \$2.00



Mermod & Jaccard's
On BROADWAY, COR. LOCUST ST.

The "BACKUS SPECIAL"
Gas Mantle fills the bill. Suitable either for gas or gasoline. \$1.75 per dozen. Express charges prepaid to any express office in U. S. A. Try a sample down or write for quotation on Weibach's Backus company order. THE BACKUS GAS HEATER AND FIXTURE CO., 1011 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

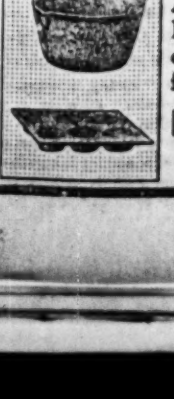


THOMAS A. EDISON PHONOGRAPH CLUB
New 1901 Model. Membership Fee \$1.00 Only.
Entire outfit delivered at once on payment of membership fee.
JOIN IMMEDIATELY.
Club Almost Complete. Call or write.
EDISON TALKING MACHINE CO., 1003 Olive Street—Cor. 10th.

American Skirt Co.
406 Mermod-Jaccard Building.
We have on hand latest selections of Spring Goods and styles in
Ladies' Suits and Skirts.
This Week's Grand Bargains!
Beautiful Suits (like cut) made up in the latest, most chic and up-to-date fashion, in any selection of cloth, from \$18.00 up
Rainy-Day Skirts, made to measure, latest style—from \$5.00 up
Dress Skirts.....\$8.00 up
If you supply your own material we will make up Suit or Skirt very reasonable.

Melba Waltzes,
BY CHARLES ADAMS,
SECOND NUMBER ON PROGRAM,
OLYMPIC THEATER, 3 P. M.
Weil's Concert Band.

SEE THAT THIS TRADE MARK
AGATE
MFG. & CO.
NICKEL-STEEL WARE
(burned in the enamel)
is on every Kitchen Utensil
you purchase. It is a sure proof that NO POISON is found in the coating. Send for our booklet showing why only "Agate Nickel-Steel Ware" IS SAFE and why either ARSENIC, ANTIMONY or LEAD is found in the goods of the seventeen other manufacturers of enameled ware.
Lafayette & Grosjean Mfg. Co., NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.



A Silver Service
Lasts a lifetime and gives pleasure every day. Nothing else seems to combine beauty, usefulness and durability to such a remarkable degree.
Our collection of
Solid Silverware
is complete. We have never shown so many exquisitely beautiful designs, both in spoon and forkware, and in the larger pieces such as Tea Sets, Bowls, Bread Trays, etc.
The illustration shows one of our handsome patterns, the "Continental," in which we have everything to match for a complete table service.



Mermod & Jaccard's
On BROADWAY, COR. LOCUST ST.

The "BACKUS SPECIAL"
Gas Mantle fills the bill. Suitable either for gas or gasoline. \$1.75 per dozen. Express charges prepaid to any express office in U. S. A. Try a sample down or write for quotation on Weibach's Backus company order. THE BACKUS GAS HEATER AND FIXTURE CO., 1011 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.



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Lafayette & Grosjean Mfg. Co., NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.



Choice French China
For ONE WEEK, Beginning MONDAY MORNING, We Make the Following Low Prices:

Dinner Plates, 9 1/2 inches, per set... \$1.48
Breakfast Plates, 8 1/2 inches, per set... \$1.32
Tea Plates, 7 1/2 inches, per set... \$1.12
Soup Plates, 8 1/2 inches, per set... \$1.32
Preserve Plates, 4 1/2 inches, per set... 75c
Ind. Butter Plates, 2 1/2 inches, per set... 45c
Platter, 1st size, 20 inches, each... \$3.45
Platter, 2d size, 17 1/2 inches, each... \$2.00
Platter, 3d size, 15 1/2 inches, each... \$1.10
Platter, 4th size, 13 1/2 inches, each... 75c
Platter, 5th size, 11 1/2 inches, each... 45c

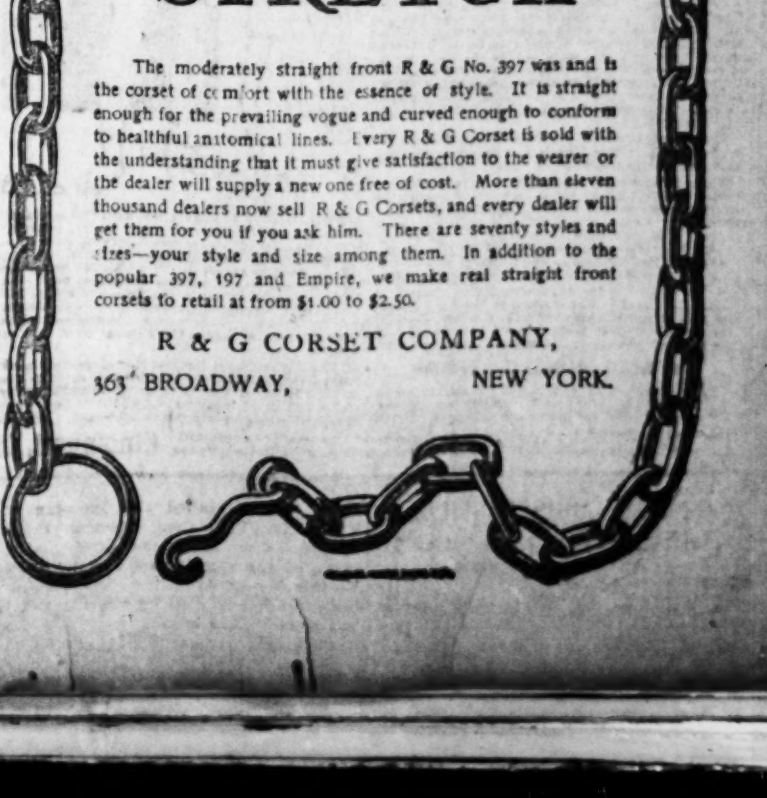
Baker's "Open Veg." 10 inches, each... 90c
Baker's "Open Veg." 9 inches, each... 75c
Covered Dishes, "Veg." 9 1/2 inches, each... \$1.48
Soup Tureen, large, each... \$3.45
Sauce Tureen, each... \$1.45
Salad or Fruit, each... \$1.50
Pickle Dishes, each... 75c
Covered Butter Dishes, each... 90c
Coffee Cups and Saucers, set... \$1.50
Tea Cups and Saucers, set... \$1.35
A. D. Coffee Cups and Saucers, set... \$1.10
Teapots, each... \$1.10
Sugar Bowls, each... 85c
Cream Pitchers, each... 85c
Cake Plates, each... 40c

See Our NEW DINNER SETS, LAMPS AND GLOBES, CUT GLASS, ART POTTERY, Etc., at Lowest Prices.
R. B. GRAY CHINA CO.,
312 N. BROADWAY. Write for Catalogue.

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SKIRT BINDINGS
S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen or Corduroy Skirt Bindings are the only proper and satisfactory bindings for the prevailing styles in skirts, and are used exclusively by the most correctly dressed women.
THEY DO NOT INJURE THE SHOE, which is a serious fault of the old-fashioned braids.
When the edge of your skirt shows, as it frequently must, you naturally wish it to show a smooth, elegant, perfectly fitting binding.
No bindings fit so well, wear so well or look so well as the S. H. & M.
The genuine has the registered trade-mark S. H. & M. on the back of every yard or on the label. In the best ready-made skirts a woven label shows that S. H. & M. Binding is used.



R & G CORSETS
NEVER STRETCH
The moderately straight front R & G No. 397 was and is the corset of comfort with the essence of style. It is straight enough for the prevailing vogue and curved enough to conform to beautiful anatomical lines. Every R & G Corset is sold with the understanding that it must give satisfaction to the wearer or the dealer will supply a new one free of cost. More than eleven thousand dealers now sell R & G Corsets, and every dealer will get them for you if you ask him. There are seventy styles and sizes—your style and size among them. In addition to the popular 397, 197 and Empire, we make real straight front corsets to retail at from \$1.00 to \$2.50.
R & G CORSET COMPANY,
365 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



Best \$7.00
Aristo Cabinets
\$1.50
Per Dozen.
A Beautiful Medallion Free.
\$7.00 Crayons and Frames, This Week, \$2.50.
Bring Notice.
Genelli,
923 Olive.

EVERY WOMAN
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL WHIRLING SPRAY
The new Vaginal Sprays.
Injection and Suction.
Best Sales—Most Convenient. Obtainable Instantly.
Ask your druggist for it.
MARVEL CO.,
Box 11, Times Bldg., New York

HIMROD'S CURE
FOR ASTHMA
NEVER FAILS.
Send for Free Sample.
Himrod Manufacturing Co.
Sole Proprietors, NEW YORK.

PASTOR KELLER IS NEAR DEATH

Prosecutor Prepares to Take
His Dying Statement.

STATE DETECTIVES REPORT

PREACHER'S LIFE WAS PURE—
MRS. BAKER HYSTERICAL.

Stories Afloat About the Clergyman's
Drinking Habits, but They Are
Denied by Friends.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Public Prosecutor
Erwin of Hudson County received information
this evening from the doctors at-
tending the Rev. John Keller, who was shot
by Thomas G. Barker at Arlington, N. J.,
that the clergyman is likely to die at any
time.

At 2:30 p. m. the public prosecutor, De-
tective McCormick and a stenographer started
from Jersey City for Arlington to take the
ante-mortem statement of the wounded
man.

Mr. Keller gave a full account of his re-
lations with the Barkers. Emphatically
the sick man denied that he had ever as-
saulted Mrs. Barker, and declared that he
had been shot without warning. He was
strong in asserting that he had never given
any reason for the attack last Sunday,
and did not see who shot him.

Thomas G. Barker, who is in the Hudson
County Jail, is reported to have declared
that he did not care whether the minister
died. He said he had shot him with the
intention of killing him.

Public Prosecutor James S. Erwin has the
report of Special Detective McCormick, who
has been at Arlington, N. J., since the day
of the Barker-Keller tragedy, complying with
evidence to be used by the state in the pro-
secution of Barker.

Two important points are covered in detail
by Detective McCormick in his report. One
is the general character of the Rev. John
Keller, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker
last Sunday. The other is the mental and
physical condition of Mrs. Barker when the
story of wrong led her husband to attempt
the murder of her alleged assailant.

Because of the contradictory statements
on these points the report of Detective Mc-
Cormick is of paramount importance to the
state. Detective McCormick says in part:

Finds Keller Pure;
Mrs. Barker Hysterical.

"I have thoroughly investigated the life
and general conduct of the Rev. John
Keller since he became a resident of Ar-
lington, about 14 years ago. I find that
his life has been exemplary and without
scandal or suspicion, so far as the people
of Arlington know it. In his church he
has been exemplary and faithful. His
parishioners speak highly of him as a man
and a pastor.

"There are some of his former parishion-
ers who disagree with him sharply on mat-
ters of church work and discipline, but
they in no way reflect on his character or
Christian life.

"I found that Mr. Keller had not been
at the home of the Barkers within 35
months last past, and, perhaps, not
months before. No suspicion ever at-
tached to him in connection with his pas-
toral calls or his relations with the female
members of his parish.

On the question of Mrs. Barker's being
subject to hallucinations, the report says
in part:

"There are several apparently well au-
thenticated instances of Mrs. Barker's be-
ing attacked in public by hysteria. Wit-
nesses of the fainting spell she had in
Holy Trinity Church about two years ago
are willing to testify to the circumstances.
One witness can be found to testify that
in 1898 Mrs. Barker fainted on the steps
leading to the church; that he saw her in
that condition and that he called a physi-
cian.

"There are other instances not so well
authenticated which date back for a period
of at least two years.

The bail for Mr. Barker will be fur-
nished by the Cable Co., of which he was
an employee, and the money offered by
Arlington citizens will not be required. The
chief of police said today that he prob-
ably all that will be asked, though no sum,
of course, has yet been specified.

Mr. Barker will not be allowed to enter
a plea of guilty. The chief of police said
today that this is the general opinion, al-
though Mr. Barker wished to do so.

**Some Spite Against
the Barkers.**

Mr. and Mrs. Barker seem to have no
relatives, since not one has appeared in
this trouble and nobody remembers that
relatives have ever visited them. Mrs.
Barker seldom went out of town.

There is undoubtedly expression of a good
deal of personal spite in much that is said
about Mrs. Barker and the fact that she
has cloaked herself in a certain reserve
and has repelled some advances is telling
against her.

"She did not think the place was good
enough for her," said one of her ex-co-
workers today. "She often said she had
never been accustomed to the ways of a
little town and she seemed to think be-
cause she was English that put her a lit-
tle above the rest of us. Her house was
not any better furnished, I notice, than
anybody's."

The statement that Rev. Mr. Keller was
given to the use of intoxicants, however, it
is said, will be sworn to at the trial. Mrs.
Barker, according to a woman who boards
where she does, says that Mr. Keller was
under the influence of liquor on the night
in which he was shot. She said that she
saw several women in the Presbyterian
Church and a number of school girls say
that the real reason why so many of his
parishioners left him was not because of
his high church leanings.

"I know they have said that the pastor
did not avoid liquor," said one of the mem-
bers of the Trinity Church today. "Poor,
dear man, don't you remember this winter
when he stepped out of a car and fell? They
said he was drunk. For 12 years, at least,
he has never touched liquor."

The man who said he saw the whole af-
fair from a Midland avenue car now re-
calls that he was two blocks away, where
the car turns, since Inspector Ricker, who
was also on the car, has said that he did
not even hear the shots.

Mr. and Mrs. Bulkeley, however, are both
willing to swear to having seen the act
and to Mr. Barker's identity as well.

ASSOCIATION REORGANIZED.

Has a New Name and Will Be Broader
in Scope Than Heretofore.

At the second meeting of the St. Louis
Bar, held yesterday afternoon in Court
Room No. 4, by-laws for the new perma-
nent organization were adopted. The
organization will be known as the "General
Bar Association." All lawyers practicing
at the St. Louis bar will be eligible to
membership. The purpose of the associa-
tion is to discuss at general meetings mat-
ters of interest or importance to the
lawyers of St. Louis and Missouri. Another
meeting of the association will be held next
Saturday, when permanent officers will be
elected. Thereafter elections will take place
annually on the last Saturday in January.

ST. LOUIS' SUCCESS CERTAIN.
World's Fair Bill Will Probably Pass
in One Hour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The St. Louis
World's Fair bill is now on the House cal-
endar and its friends expect the speaker
to recognize Chairman Tawney for the
purpose of getting it voted upon by Thurs-
day or Friday of next week. There is a
probability of a long debate upon it. It
is generally taken for granted that the bill
will be passed within an hour from the
time it is called upon.

**Mermod &
Jaccard's,**
Broadway, Cor. Locust St.
For Catalogs, Cor. Locust St.

The best material—finest engraving—
latest Paris and London forms.
100 Calling Cards.....\$1.50
100 Engraved Cards.....\$1.00
100 Calling Cards.....\$1.00
from plate.....\$1.00

**Mermod &
Jaccard's,**
Broadway, Cor. Locust St.
For Catalogs, Cor. Locust St.



DURING OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

This is a sale of reliable merchandise at irresistible prices—a rousing, stirring bargain sale—a clean sweep of all odds and discontinued samples at less than manufacturers' cost. IT'S A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MONEY-SAVING.

**135 Large
Roll Arm
Willow Chairs,**
Like cut,
shellac
finish; we'll
clean 'em
out at
\$2.48

**175 Iron Beds, like cut, white
enamel, brass trimmed, full size,
worth \$3.00; we'll
clean 'em out at.....\$1.48**
**85 Iron Beds, handsome designs,
former price \$6; we'll
clean 'em out at.....\$3.75**

**We'll clean out
all our 2-hole
Gasoline
Stoves
at
\$1.49**

**We've 45
Child's
Iron Cribs**
Like cut,
white enamel,
brass trimmed,
worth \$8.50;
we'll clean 'em
out at
\$2.90

**45 Mantel Folding Beds, like
cut, golden finish, worth \$12;
we'll clean
'em out at.....\$8.50**
**25 Solid Oak Mantel Folding
Beds, with mirror top, worth
\$17.00; we'll
clean 'em
out at.....\$12.00**

**A CLEAN SWEEP IN
PARLOR SUITS.**
**35 Parlor Suits, like cut, five
pieces, covered in silk tapestry,
worth \$30; we'll clean 'em out at.....\$17.50**
**27 Parlor Suits, five pieces,
richly carved frames, worth
\$40.00; we'll clean 'em out at.....\$28.00**
**18 Three-piece Parlor Suits, cov-
ered in silk damask, worth \$20;
we'll clean 'em out at.....\$14.50**
**9 Three-piece Parlor Suits, beau-
tiful inlaid frames, rich cov-
erings, worth \$38; this week.....\$26.50**

**Child's Oak Cribs, with
woven wire springs.**
We'll clean 'em
out this
week at.....**\$1.25**

**A CLEAN SWEEP IN
OUR CARPET DEPT**
**350 yards Brussels Carpet, good, desirable
patterns, worth 65c;
we'll clean 'em out at.....50c**
**425 yards elegant Velvet Carpet,
new designs, worth \$1.25;
we'll clean 'em out at.....90c**
**500 yards Japanese Straw Matting,
worth 20c;
we'll clean 'em out at.....12c**
**45 room size Ingrain Rugs, medallion
designs, good wearing goods, worth
\$7.00; we'll clean 'em out at.....\$4.75**

**A Clean Sweep in
Sideboards.**
**28 solid oak Sideboards,
with bevel mirror,
worth \$15.00;
we'll clean 'em out at.....\$7.98**
**10 Sideboards, solid
oak, finely finished,
worth \$18.00; we'll
clean 'em out at.....\$12.50**
**8 Sideboards, with
large French plate
mirror, worth \$25;
we'll clean 'em out at.....\$18.00**

**A Clean Sweep in
Chiffoniers.**
**45 solid oak Chiffoniers,
well made, worth \$6.50;
we'll clean 'em
out at.....\$3.98**
**42 Chiffoniers, solid oak,
mirror top, worth \$10.00;
we'll clean 'em
out at.....\$6.50**
**15 Chiffoniers, nicely
carved, worth \$12.00;
we'll clean 'em
out at.....\$12.00**

**A Clean Sweep in
Extension Tables.**
**300 six-foot Extension
Tables, golden finish,
worth \$20.00;
we'll clean 'em out at.....\$2.65**
**75 solid oak Extension
Tables, pillar leg,
worth \$10.00; we'll
clean 'em out at.....\$6.50**
**45 Extension Tables,
solid oak, 8-foot size,
worth \$15; we'll clean
'em out at.....\$10.50**

**CASH
OR
CREDIT.**
S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts.
**CASH
OR
CREDIT.**

**A Clean Sweep in
Wardrobes.**
**28 double-door Ward-
robes, well made, worth
\$8.00; we'll clean 'em
out at.....\$4.25**
**34 solid oak Wardrobes,
nicely carved,
worth \$10.00;
we'll clean 'em out at.....\$6.50**
**18 solid oak Ward-
robes, large size,
worth \$15.00;
we'll clean 'em out at.....\$10.00**

SPANISH RAILWAYS TIED UP
First Strike Is on and French Train-
men Refuse to Take Places of the
Men Who Are Out.
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
Copyright, 1901.
PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Spanish railways,
for the first time in their history, are now
largely tied up by strikers.
Embassies who have been here to get
French engineers, firemen and trainmen to
take the places of the strikers report that,
notwithstanding the excessive wages of-
fered, the men have obeyed the orders of
the several labor federations, which en-
joined them not to go to fight their Span-
ish brethren.

IS RANDOLPH INNOCENT?
False Evidence May Have Sent Him to
the Penitentiary.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NASHVILLE, Ill., Feb. 9.—Hester Cas-
tner, a young girl living at Richview, who
together with Ed Pritch of Centerville, was
arrested recently, charged with an offense
against morality, created a sensation in
Washington County court circles today by
making an affidavit before a justice of the
peace that she was guilty of perjury in ac-
cusing John Randolph, a prominent farmer,
of rape, and that she swore falsely against
Randolph while on the witness stand during
his trial.
In March, 1900, Hester Castner caused the
arrest of John Randolph on a charge of pe-
rjury. Randolph, who was a man of a fam-
ily, was indicted by the grand jury and the
case came to trial before Judge Burroughs
in the Circuit Court. On the testimony of
Miss Castner, who swore she was under 14
years of age, and her sister, Randolph was
found guilty and sentenced to an indefinite
term in the Chester penitentiary.
At the time of his trial public sentiment
was all with Randolph, and at the last
meeting of the Illinois Board of Pardons
and Commutations was made for his release,
but was quashed on the advice of State At-
torney Verne. Since the character of the
former Castner has become known her af-
favit of veracity leads to the belief that
the jury in the Circuit Court sent an inno-
cent man to prison.

THEY WAIT IN VAIN.
Farmers Near Bunker Hill, Ill.,
Swindled by a Stranger.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
BUNKER HILL, Ill., Feb. 9.—Several
days ago a stranger arrived in town and
registered at one of the hotels. The next
day he went to a livery stable and hired a two-
horse rig, and, taking a driver, went into
the country to sell his wares. Previous to
his going, however, the driver says, he
went to a drug store, bought a quantity of
alcohol and, after mixing it with water, be-
gan his journey.
Many farm houses were visited and many
farmers contracted for a supply of whisky
that would have lasted for many days. The
dealer contracted for the supply of whisky
after he had given them a drink, and named
a price for the stuff, payable at the deliv-
ery of the article, but also named a much
lower figure for it if the payment was made
to him at the time the contract was made.
He sold about 200 worth, in lots ranging
from \$4 to \$10.
Arriving at the livery barn in the even-
ing, he said he wanted the same driver the
following day, and the team. That evening
he took passage on the train for Gillespie,
stating he would return the following morn-
ing, but the liveryman is looking for his
livery horse, the landlord for his board bill
and the farmer for his whisky. He has given
up getting what they paid for.

**BLOOD
POISON**
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison
Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under
close supervision. If you have skin eruptions, itching, sores,
and all have aches and pains, No. 1000 is the remedy.
See Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on
any part of the body. Hair or Eyebrows falling out, with
Cook Remedy Co.,
1125 Market Street, Chicago, Ill. For particulars, send
\$3.00. 1000. We send the medicine and the book free.
The worst cases in 15 to 25 days. 100-page book free.

THE KAISER CRITICISED.
German Press Objects to His Decorat-
ing Lord Roberts.
BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Anglo-German re-
lations and their surmised modifications
owing to Emperor William's visit to Eng-
land have just now the all-engrossing to-
pic. Since his majesty's return all Germany
has been engaged in the discussion.
The decorating of Lord Roberts with the Order
of the Black Eagle and Emperor William's
reply to King Edward's speech, in which
the Emperor said he was honored in wear-
ing a British uniform and that the Em-
peror's army would likewise feel it an hon-
or, have especially aroused keen criticism,
which is privately expressed much more
freely than in print.
In high political circles the decoration of
Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black
Eagle, which the officials do not confirm,
is regarded as being merely of personal
significance and as expressing Emperor
William's appreciation of Lord Roberts as
a man and a soldier. It is not looked upon
as a political act and leaves Anglo-German
relations precisely where they were before
the incident.
Nevertheless, it is admitted that the act
expresses the Emperor's wish to end the
bitterness in the relations of the two coun-
tries, which does not benefit Germany or
Great Britain.
The Kreuz Zeitung said:
"We fail to see how this Boer destroyer
(Roberts) should receive such a unique
mark of Emperor William's distinction and
also why the Emperor, after being loudly
insulted five years ago by the officers of
his British regiment, should now show them
marked attentions."
Emperor William's personal acts in Eng-
land were due to his praiseworthy sym-
pathetic impulses, which are devoid of polit-
ical significance, but the Emperor must not
be astonished if the feelings on the sub-
ject moving the German people find a re-
flection in the press.
The National Zeitung (National Liberal)
calls the Kreuz Zeitung article an alarm-
ing utterance and claims to doubt the re-
port of the decoration of Lord Roberts
with the Order of the Black Eagle.
"The Vorwarts" (the leading Socialist or-
gan) says that the Emperor, who has been
policy, the paper maintains, was thwarted
by the Emperor, and pretends to believe
that he would pursue his own
policy. The Vorwarts ridicules the con-
servative press, which it says, "is torn
by conflicting emotions."

**REID'S
CLEAN-UP SALE.**
A deeper cut made this
week on certain lines that
must be closed out.

**Ladies' and gentlemen's tan enamel, box calf,
vici kid and patent leather shoes, \$5, cut to.....\$3.50**
**Ladies' and gentlemen's tan, vici kid and enamel
shoes, \$3.50, cut to.....\$2.95**
**Ladies' and gentlemen's box calf, enamel, vici kid
and tan shoes, \$3.50, cut to.....\$2.45**
**Ladies' and gentlemen's tan and black shoes—narrow
toes—\$3.50, \$4 and \$5, cut to.....\$1.50**
**Boys' and misses' narrow toe shoes, \$2.50, \$3 and
\$3.50, cut to.....\$1.00**

SEE DISPLAY IN OUR EIGHT SHOW WINDOWS.
T. J. REID SHOE CO.
411-415
BROADWAY.
"The Largest and Best Equipped Shoe Store in the West."

WELL-PAID CORRESPONDENT.
Frenchman Paid \$25,000 for a Half
Year's Work.
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
Copyright, 1901.
PARIS, Feb. 9.—Pierre Loti is now in Pek-
ing, where he was sent by the Figaro at
what is believed to be the largest salary
ever paid to a war correspondent—\$25,000
for six months, besides liberal expenses.
The first three of Loti's letters have at-
tracted a great deal of attention.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.
Von Waldersee Reports Expeditions
Into the Interior.
BERLIN, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Field
Marshal Count Von Waldersee, dated Pe-
kin, Feb. 8, says:

**RELIEVE
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CATARRH.**
Cure
Coughs,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness.
Nothing excels this simple remedy.

DISGRACE TO THE NATION

Committee's Report on West Point Hazing.

EXPULSION IS RECOMMENDED

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CADET BOOZ'S DEATH NOT FIXED.

The Acts Committed at the Academy, Says the Report, Are in Many States Punished as Felonies.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.
1317 Pennsylvania Avenue.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House committee which investigated the hazing at West Point Military Academy reported today. The report does not fix responsibility for the deaths of Cadets Booz and Breth, but recommends the passage of a law providing that the superintendent of the academy "shall suppress all challenge fighting and every form of hazing at the academy, and shall, whenever advised of any facts tending to indicate any violation of the laws, rules or regulations of the academy, at once investigate the same."

Any student found guilty of hazing or fighting, or in any way abetting either of these offenses, shall be dismissed and degraded forever from service in army, navy or marine corps.

The committee divides hazing into classes on degrees.

First, things done professedly for the good of the fourth-class men or of the service. Second, things done to punish fourth-class men for violations of the upper class code. Third, things done apparently without purpose, except to annoy a third class, that some fourth-class man may.

The committee then described in detail hazing, saying, "The hazing, which has been shocking in its character. Each of the upper classes has a regular fighting committee, and whenever it is reported, for example, to the president of the third class, that some fourth-class man has refused to do any of the unlawful and illegal orders of an upper class man or has in some way insulted or resisted any of the upper class code, the president calls his fighting committee together, and if it thinks the charge true, it orders the fourth-class man called out and names the man who is to whip him."

"To show his lack of courage, the defeated party, although helpless so far as fighting is concerned, must not only go on so long as by any possibility he can come back to the ring, even though he is incapable of doing anything but punishment. Many of the witnesses say that he must fight until he is knocked insensible, and that if he is not, he would be executed when physically incapable of coming up again."

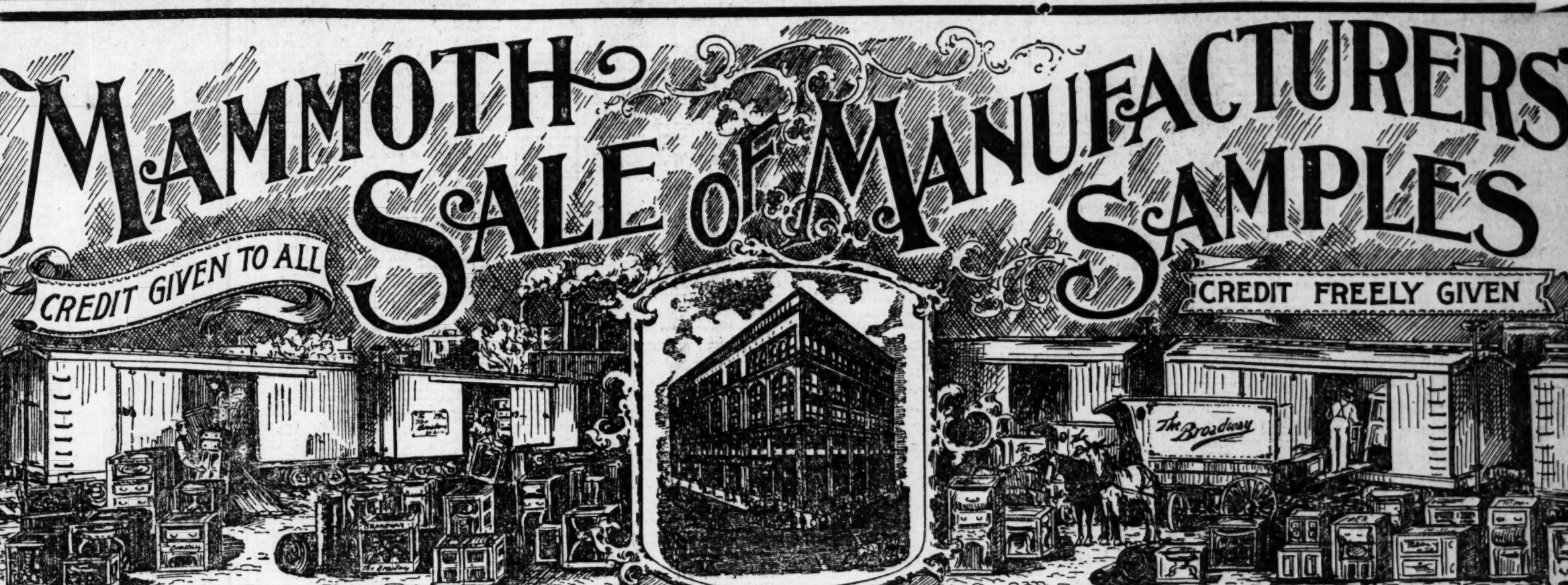
In the opinion of this committee, when this system of fighting has been destroyed, the worst form of hazing must die. It. Such fights, these are felonies in many of the states. They have gone on for years at West Point, and no one has been punished during the period covered by the investigation but the committee believes that should continue to go on in the military reservation at West Point.

The Beligion of Cadets Respected.
The committee say that, on the whole, a man's religious opinions were highly respected at the academy. In one case a cadet was called "a Jew," but this is an isolated case. Two Hebrews, now at the academy, testified that they have been ill-treated on account of race and religion. The officers and non-commissioned officials to suppress hazing are set forth. But it is pointed out that while there are many officers at the academy, there are only a few charged with maintaining discipline. In a reservation of more than 200 acres and more than two miles long, about 40 cadets. The committee considers it absolutely essential that officers should be in the camp at all hours of the day and night.

The report first discusses the class distinctions between the upper class men and the "beasts" and the "plebs," as the new arrivals and under class men are called, and says:

"The upper class men have gradually evolved an entire code of unwritten laws governing their relations with fourth-class men, as well as the whole course of conduct which should be pursued by the latter. Under this code no friendship is allowed between the upper class men and the lower class men. The fourth-class man has no right to speak socially to the upper class man and when he speaks to him on business he addresses him as 'sir' or 'your honor.' No fourth-class man should gaze, stare or even look squarely at an upper classman, but drop the eyes when in one's presence, and failure to do so is a punishable offense."

After the fourth-class men go into camp each is assigned by lot or otherwise to some upper class man as special duty man and as such must discharge the duties of a body and tent servant. He must sweep his superior's tent, put up and take down his bed, adjust the flaps of his tent, carry water and discharge other similar duties. The upper class men professing, no doubt, by what they have learned from their predecessors and the "plebs," as the new arrivals, have resorted to more than 100 distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth-class men.



MOST EXTRAORDINARY SALE EVER INAUGURATED IN ST. LOUIS!!

THIS is the gist of the matter—knowing that manufacturers prefer selling their samples displayed in Grand Rapids and Chicago than to ship them back to their factories, we sent to forty-eight manufacturers copy of letter here reproduced. Thirty-seven were found **DESPERATELY ANXIOUS** to dispose immediately for **SPOT CASH** their entire sample lines. We bought boldly for we appreciated the supreme opportunity. We secured goods that would ordinarily invoice \$57,500 for just \$29,750 cash—a trifle over one-half of regular price **AND NOW FOR THE ROUSING SALE.** Following offers are mere samples of what you can expect.

GOODS STORED AND DELIVERED WHEN WANTED DURING THIS SALE.

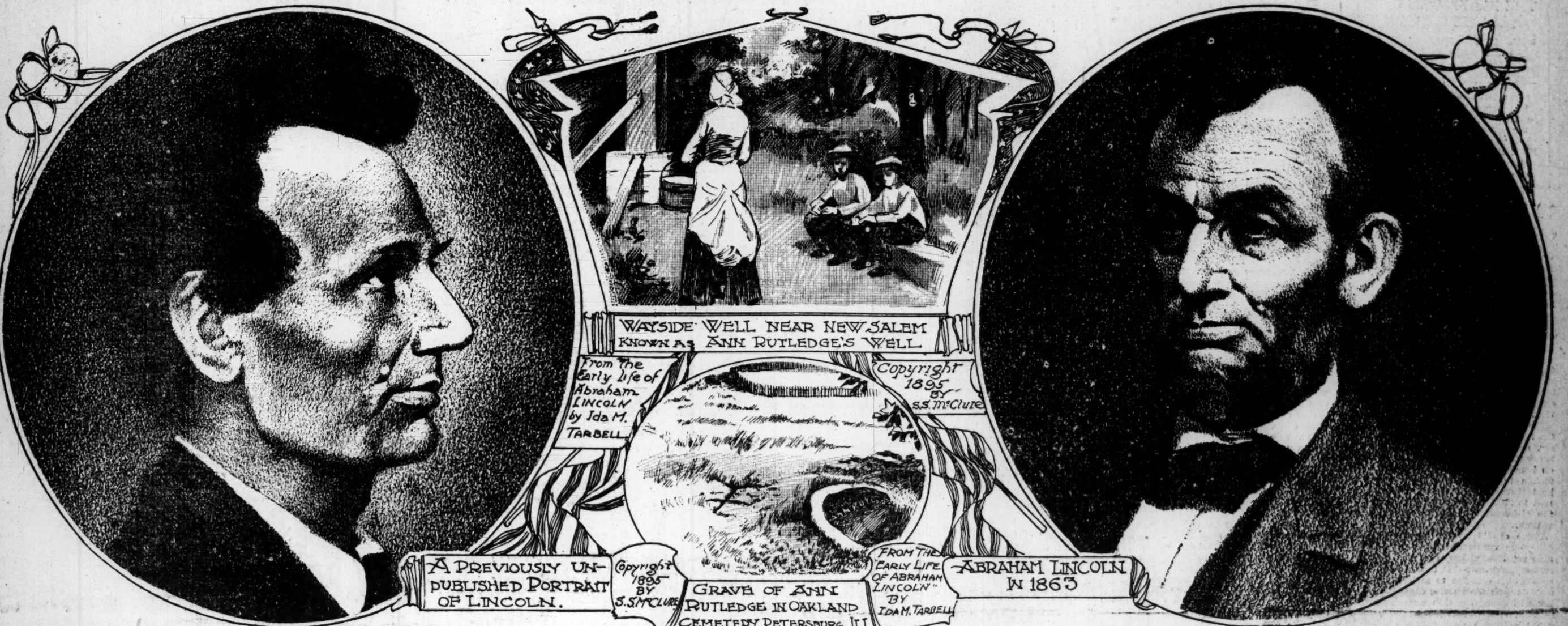
Gentlemen:
In case you desire to dispose of your sample line on hand, and have any other special lots you wish to dispose and close out to us **FOR CASH** at about 50 cents on the dollar, please advise us, giving full details. Yours truly,
THE BROADWAY FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

BEDROOM SETS.		DRESSERS.		SIDEBOARDS.		FOLDING BEDS.		IRON AND BRASS BEDS.		Couches and Bed Lounges	
FROM HOLLAND, MICH.		FROM HOLLAND, MICH.		FROM GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.		FROM CHICAGO, ILL.		FROM CHICAGO, ILL.		FROM CHICAGO, ILL.	
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$18; SALE PRICE.....	\$12.50	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$12; SALE PRICE.....	\$7.50	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$12.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$7.25	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$14.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$8.98	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$3.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$1.98	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$4.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$2.65
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$20; SALE PRICE.....	\$14.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$15; SALE PRICE.....	\$10.50	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$18; SALE PRICE.....	\$11.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$18.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$12.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$4.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$3.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$7.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$4.75
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$25; SALE PRICE.....	\$17.50	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$18; SALE PRICE.....	\$12.50	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$22; SALE PRICE.....	\$14.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$20.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$18.50	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$5.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$4.25	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$10.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$6.75
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$30; SALE PRICE.....	\$21.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$22; SALE PRICE.....	\$15.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$25; SALE PRICE.....	\$17.50	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$25.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$25.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$6.75; SALE PRICE.....	\$5.50	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$12.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$8.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$35; SALE PRICE.....	\$24.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$25; SALE PRICE.....	\$18.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$30; SALE PRICE.....	\$22.50	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$30.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$27.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$8.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$6.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$15.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$9.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$40; SALE PRICE.....	\$30.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$30; SALE PRICE.....	\$22.50	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$35; SALE PRICE.....	\$29.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$35.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$32.50	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$9.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$7.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$18.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$12.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$45; SALE PRICE.....	\$34.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$35; SALE PRICE.....	\$27.50	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$40; SALE PRICE.....	\$37.50	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$40.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$38.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$11.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$8.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$20.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$14.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$50; SALE PRICE.....	\$38.50	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$40; SALE PRICE.....	\$33.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$45; SALE PRICE.....	\$45.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$45.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$43.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$12.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$9.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$22.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$16.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$55; SALE PRICE.....	\$42.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$45; SALE PRICE.....	\$38.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$50; SALE PRICE.....	\$50.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$50.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$48.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$14.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$10.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$24.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$18.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$60; SALE PRICE.....	\$46.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$50; SALE PRICE.....	\$43.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$55; SALE PRICE.....	\$55.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$55.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$53.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$15.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$11.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$26.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$19.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$65; SALE PRICE.....	\$50.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$55; SALE PRICE.....	\$48.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$60; SALE PRICE.....	\$60.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$60.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$58.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$17.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$12.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$28.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$21.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$70; SALE PRICE.....	\$54.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$60; SALE PRICE.....	\$53.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$65; SALE PRICE.....	\$65.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$65.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$63.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$18.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$13.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$30.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$22.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$75; SALE PRICE.....	\$58.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$65; SALE PRICE.....	\$58.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$70; SALE PRICE.....	\$70.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$70.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$68.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$20.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$14.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$32.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$24.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$80; SALE PRICE.....	\$62.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$70; SALE PRICE.....	\$63.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$75; SALE PRICE.....	\$75.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$75.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$73.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$21.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$15.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$34.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$25.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$85; SALE PRICE.....	\$66.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$75; SALE PRICE.....	\$68.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$80; SALE PRICE.....	\$80.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$80.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$78.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$23.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$16.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$36.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$27.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$90; SALE PRICE.....	\$70.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$80; SALE PRICE.....	\$73.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$85; SALE PRICE.....	\$85.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$85.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$83.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$24.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$17.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$38.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$28.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$95; SALE PRICE.....	\$74.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$85; SALE PRICE.....	\$78.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$90; SALE PRICE.....	\$90.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$90.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$88.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$26.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$18.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$40.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$30.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$100; SALE PRICE.....	\$78.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$90; SALE PRICE.....	\$83.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$95; SALE PRICE.....	\$95.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$95.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$93.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$27.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$19.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$42.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$31.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$105; SALE PRICE.....	\$82.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$95; SALE PRICE.....	\$88.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$100; SALE PRICE.....	\$100.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$100.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$98.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$29.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$20.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$44.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$33.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$110; SALE PRICE.....	\$86.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$100; SALE PRICE.....	\$93.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$105; SALE PRICE.....	\$105.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$105.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$103.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$30.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$21.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$46.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$34.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$115; SALE PRICE.....	\$90.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$105; SALE PRICE.....	\$98.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$110; SALE PRICE.....	\$110.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$110.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$108.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$32.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$22.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$48.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$36.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$120; SALE PRICE.....	\$94.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$110; SALE PRICE.....	\$103.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$115; SALE PRICE.....	\$115.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$115.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$113.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$33.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$23.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$50.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$37.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$125; SALE PRICE.....	\$98.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$115; SALE PRICE.....	\$108.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$120; SALE PRICE.....	\$120.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$120.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$118.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$35.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$24.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$52.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$39.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$130; SALE PRICE.....	\$102.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$120; SALE PRICE.....	\$113.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$125; SALE PRICE.....	\$125.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$125.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$123.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$36.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$25.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$54.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$40.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$135; SALE PRICE.....	\$106.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$125; SALE PRICE.....	\$118.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$130; SALE PRICE.....	\$130.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$130.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$128.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$38.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$26.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$56.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$42.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$140; SALE PRICE.....	\$110.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$130; SALE PRICE.....	\$123.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$135; SALE PRICE.....	\$135.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$135.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$133.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$39.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$27.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$58.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$43.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$145; SALE PRICE.....	\$114.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$135; SALE PRICE.....	\$128.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$140; SALE PRICE.....	\$140.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$140.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$138.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$41.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$28.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$60.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$45.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$150; SALE PRICE.....	\$118.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$140; SALE PRICE.....	\$133.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$145; SALE PRICE.....	\$145.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$145.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$143.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$42.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$29.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$62.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$46.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$155; SALE PRICE.....	\$122.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$145; SALE PRICE.....	\$138.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$150; SALE PRICE.....	\$150.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$150.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$148.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$44.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$30.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$64.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$48.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$160; SALE PRICE.....	\$126.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$150; SALE PRICE.....	\$143.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$155; SALE PRICE.....	\$155.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$155.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$153.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$45.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$31.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$66.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$49.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$165; SALE PRICE.....	\$130.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$155; SALE PRICE.....	\$148.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$160; SALE PRICE.....	\$160.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$160.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$158.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$47.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$32.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$68.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$51.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$170; SALE PRICE.....	\$134.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$160; SALE PRICE.....	\$153.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$165; SALE PRICE.....	\$165.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$165.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$163.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$48.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$33.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$70.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$52.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$175; SALE PRICE.....	\$138.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$165; SALE PRICE.....	\$158.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$170; SALE PRICE.....	\$170.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$170.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$168.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$50.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$34.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$72.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$54.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$180; SALE PRICE.....	\$142.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$170; SALE PRICE.....	\$163.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$175; SALE PRICE.....	\$175.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$175.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$173.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$51.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$35.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$74.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$55.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$185; SALE PRICE.....	\$146.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$175; SALE PRICE.....	\$168.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$180; SALE PRICE.....	\$180.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$180.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$178.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$53.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$36.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$76.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$57.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$190; SALE PRICE.....	\$150.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$180; SALE PRICE.....	\$173.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$185; SALE PRICE.....	\$185.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$185.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$183.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$54.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$37.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$78.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$58.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$195; SALE PRICE.....	\$154.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$185; SALE PRICE.....	\$178.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$190; SALE PRICE.....	\$190.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$190.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$188.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$56.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$38.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$80.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$60.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$200; SALE PRICE.....	\$158.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$190; SALE PRICE.....	\$183.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$195; SALE PRICE.....	\$195.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$195.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$193.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$57.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$39.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$82.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$61.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$205; SALE PRICE.....	\$162.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$195; SALE PRICE.....	\$188.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$200; SALE PRICE.....	\$200.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$200.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$198.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$59.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$40.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$84.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$63.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$210; SALE PRICE.....	\$166.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$200; SALE PRICE.....	\$193.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$205; SALE PRICE.....	\$205.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$205.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$203.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$60.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$41.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$86.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$64.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$215; SALE PRICE.....	\$170.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$205; SALE PRICE.....	\$198.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$210; SALE PRICE.....	\$210.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$210.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$208.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$62.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$42.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$88.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$66.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$220; SALE PRICE.....	\$174.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$210; SALE PRICE.....	\$203.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$215; SALE PRICE.....	\$215.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$215.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$213.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$63.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$43.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$90.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$67.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$225; SALE PRICE.....	\$178.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$215; SALE PRICE.....	\$208.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$220; SALE PRICE.....	\$220.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$220.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$218.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$65.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$44.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$92.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$69.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$230; SALE PRICE.....	\$182.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$220; SALE PRICE.....	\$213.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$225; SALE PRICE.....	\$225.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$225.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$223.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$66.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$45.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$94.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$70.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$235; SALE PRICE.....	\$186.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$225; SALE PRICE.....	\$218.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$230; SALE PRICE.....	\$230.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$230.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$228.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$68.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$46.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$96.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$72.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$240; SALE PRICE.....	\$190.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$230; SALE PRICE.....	\$223.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$235; SALE PRICE.....	\$235.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$235.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$233.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$69.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$47.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$98.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$73.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$245; SALE PRICE.....	\$194.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$235; SALE PRICE.....	\$228.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$240; SALE PRICE.....	\$240.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$240.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$238.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$71.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$48.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$100.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$75.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$250; SALE PRICE.....	\$198.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$240; SALE PRICE.....	\$233.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$245; SALE PRICE.....	\$245.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$245.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$243.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$72.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$49.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$102.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$76.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$255; SALE PRICE.....	\$202.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$245; SALE PRICE.....	\$238.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$250; SALE PRICE.....	\$250.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$250.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$248.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$74.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$50.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$104.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$78.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$260; SALE PRICE.....	\$206.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$250; SALE PRICE.....	\$243.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$255; SALE PRICE.....	\$255.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$255.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$253.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$75.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$51.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$106.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$79.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$265; SALE PRICE.....	\$210.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$255; SALE PRICE.....	\$248.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$260; SALE PRICE.....	\$260.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$260.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$258.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$77.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$52.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$108.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$81.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$270; SALE PRICE.....	\$214.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$260; SALE PRICE.....	\$253.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$265; SALE PRICE.....	\$265.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$265.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$263.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$78.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$53.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$110.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$82.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$275; SALE PRICE.....	\$218.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$265; SALE PRICE.....	\$258.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$270; SALE PRICE.....	\$270.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$270.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$268.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$80.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$54.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$112.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$84.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$280; SALE PRICE.....	\$222.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$270; SALE PRICE.....	\$263.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$275; SALE PRICE.....	\$275.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$275.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$273.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$81.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$55.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$114.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$85.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$285; SALE PRICE.....	\$226.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$275; SALE PRICE.....	\$268.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$280; SALE PRICE.....	\$280.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$280.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$278.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$83.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$56.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$116.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$87.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$290; SALE PRICE.....	\$230.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$280; SALE PRICE.....	\$273.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$285; SALE PRICE.....	\$285.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$285.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$283.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$84.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$57.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$118.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$88.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$295; SALE PRICE.....	\$234.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$285; SALE PRICE.....	\$278.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$290; SALE PRICE.....	\$290.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$290.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$288.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$86.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$58.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$120.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$90.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$300; SALE PRICE.....	\$238.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$290; SALE PRICE.....	\$283.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$295; SALE PRICE.....	\$295.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$295.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$293.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$87.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$59.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$122.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$91.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$305; SALE PRICE.....	\$242.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$295; SALE PRICE.....	\$288.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$300; SALE PRICE.....	\$300.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$300.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$298.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$89.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$60.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$124.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$93.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$310; SALE PRICE.....	\$246.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$300; SALE PRICE.....	\$293.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$305; SALE PRICE.....	\$305.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$305.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$303.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$90.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$61.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$126.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$94.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$315; SALE PRICE.....	\$250.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$305; SALE PRICE.....	\$298.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$310; SALE PRICE.....	\$310.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$310.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$308.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$92.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$62.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$128.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$96.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$320; SALE PRICE.....	\$254.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$310; SALE PRICE.....	\$303.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$315; SALE PRICE.....	\$315.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$315.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$313.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$93.50; SALE PRICE.....	\$63.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$130.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$97.50
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$325; SALE PRICE.....	\$258.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$315; SALE PRICE.....	\$308.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$320; SALE PRICE.....	\$320.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$320.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$318.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$95.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$64.75	Sample Couch, manufacturers' price \$132.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$99.00
Sample Bedroom Set, manufacturers' price \$330; SALE PRICE.....	\$262.00	Sample Dressers, manufacturers' price \$320; SALE PRICE.....	\$313.00	Sample Sideboards, manufacturers' price \$325; SALE PRICE.....	\$325.00	Sample Folding Bed, manufacturers' price \$325.00; SALE PRICE.....	\$323.00	Sample Iron Bed, manufacturers' price \$96.			

SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 10, 1901.

LINCOLN'S LOVE STORY

THE GREAT COMMONER'S HEART AFFAIR AND ITS SAD CONCLUSION



Edited for the Sunday Post-Dispatch by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a Famous Biographer of Lincoln.

MISS TARBELL'S PLAN.

MISS IDA M. TARBELL, foremost among Lincoln's biographers, and author of several admirable "Lives" of Lincoln, consented to suggest the material which makes today's issue of the Sunday Post-Dispatch so distinctively a "Lincoln number." Following are Miss Tarbell's suggestions, all of which have been faithfully followed:

1. Publish the only unpublished portrait of Lincoln, now in Washington. I consider this an admirable portrait.
2. Publish a photograph of the "betrothal stone" of Lincoln and Ann Rutledge, most interesting among recent discoveries.
3. Publish facsimiles from that unique volume, just issued, "Abraham Lincoln: His Book."
4. Collect material from the early life of Lincoln, illustrating his intellectual growth.
5. Collect anecdotes of Lincoln from following sources:
 - a. The famous string of anecdotes published in Evening Post, February, 1864.
 - b. "Every Day Life of Lincoln," by Francis H. Brown.
 - c. "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln."
 - d. Collect from similar sources anecdotes told by Lincoln.

LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE.

By J. McCAN DAVIS, Collaborator With Miss Tarbell in Her "Early Life of Abraham Lincoln"

"**A** LINCOLN and Ann Rutledge were betrothed on a stone dug up a few months here July 4, 1833." This is the curious inscription on a stone dug up a few months ago on Salem Hill, the site of the once flourishing village of New Salem, in which Abraham Lincoln spent six of the most interesting years of his life.

The stone was found by William Green of Tallula, Ill., whose grandfather, Bowling Green, was among Lincoln's closest friends in the New Salem days. It is a flat, oval stone, three inches in thickness, about seven inches wide and a foot in length. The inscription, whoever made it, was seemingly carved many years ago.

It is the prevalent belief in the neighborhood of the site of the extinct village that the words were cut by Lincoln's own hand, and that the stone was his own monument to mark a spot to him more sacred, perhaps, than any other in the memory of his young life.

Lincoln went to New Salem in the summer of 1831. Ann Rutledge was among the schoolgirls of the pioneer village. Her father, James Rutledge, one of the founders of the place, kept the village tavern. Near by was Denton Offutt's store, where Lincoln was a clerk.

Just when Lincoln fell in love with the fair daughter of the tavern keeper must be left now largely to speculation; but it must have been soon, for it is recalled that he was a frequent visitor at Mentor Graham's school, where Ann was a pupil. He is supposed not to have become a boarder at the Rutledge tavern until 1832. After that he was much in Ann's company.

The love affair between Lincoln and Ann Rutledge

THE STORY OF THE PORTRAIT.

By COL. WILLIAM L. BRAMHALL.

THE photograph reproduced for the first time in the Sunday Post-Dispatch today was taken at my request in the year 1880, just subsequent to Mr. Lincoln's famous Cooper Union speech.

So far as I know, neither this picture nor any one resembling it has ever yet been published. The origin of the picture is as follows:

"I sat at dinner with Abraham Lincoln at the house of George B. Lincoln, in Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1880, and that night listened to his speech at the Cooper Institute.

Upon Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the presidency I determined to have struck, at my own expense, a campaign medal bearing a likeness of the party's choice, and I deemed it necessary to have a profile photograph.

I wrote to Mr. Lincoln, asking him to sit for such a photograph. This letter I sent through my friend, George B. Lincoln.

The photograph came even sooner than I expected, and I placed it in the hands of George H. Lovett of New York, who engraved the die.

After the issue of the medal Mr. Lovett returned to me the photograph, which I have kept among my treasures until, in October last, I presented it to the National Museum in Washington.

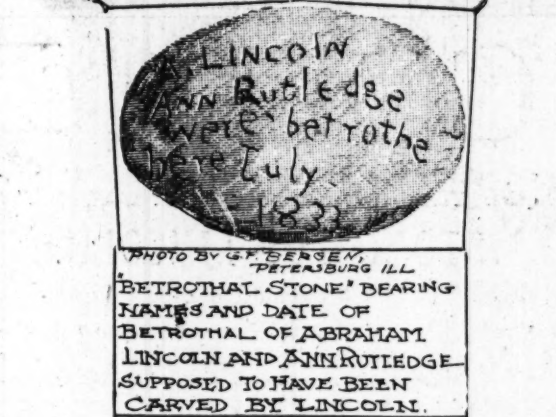
There are evidences that the photograph was retouched with India ink. I cannot, of course, say whether any other prints were taken from the negative, but I do know that the picture was taken for my particular purpose. The original was never out of my possession, even for a moment, until I deposited it in the National Museum.

culminated in their engagement. The exact date of this betrothal never has been definitely fixed, but is commonly supposed to have been in the spring of 1835. The reason for this supposition is that Ann was courted by John McNeill, a prosperous merchant of the village, and is said to have been engaged to him before Lincoln won her affections.

McNeill, about whose antecedents little was known, went away in 1834, telling Ann confidentially his family history; that his real name was McNamara; that he had come West from New York state to retrieve a lost fortune, taking an assumed name to keep his location in the west a secret; that he was now going back home to bring his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters to New Salem.

McNeill stayed away longer than anticipated; his infrequent letters at length ceased altogether, and finally Ann's friends persuaded her that McNeill had proved false. It was then, according to tradition, that Lincoln and Ann Rutledge were betrothed.

The stone recently discovered fixes the date nearly two years earlier. It was found not far from the site of the old tavern; and whether the stone was dropped there by Lincoln or whether many years afterward by some sentimental person familiar with the romantic story, it is certain that it marked a place trod often by the lingering feet of the young lovers.



Ann Rutledge died in August, 1835. Lincoln's grief was inconsolable. Her death shadowed all his remaining years.

Two months after her death McNeill (or McNamara) came back with all his people in a "prairie schooner." He was much impressed by Lincoln's sorrow, but managed to suppress his own emotions sufficiently to marry another woman a year later.

There is no person now living who knew Ann Rutledge; but half a dozen years ago several who remembered her still survived. James McGrady Rutledge, a cousin, who told the writer all about her, sustained the tradition that she was very beautiful. But Mrs. Hill, widow of Samuel Hill, at whose store Lincoln kept the postoffice for a time, did not concur in the opinion.

"Ann was a good girl," said Mrs. Hill, "but not beautiful. She had red hair to begin with." But the fine old lady may have had a lingering prejudice in the case, for it is among the legends of New Salem that Ann was courted by Mr. Hill even before she charmed the awkward flatboatman.

Ann Rutledge lies buried in a little cemetery not far from Salem Hill. Her grave, marked by a modest stone bearing the simple inscription, "Ann Rutledge," is the Mecca of many pilgrims drawn thither by the strange romance of which she was the heroine.

LINCOLN'S THREE LOVES.

ANN RUTLEDGE, the red-haired, tavernkeeper's daughter, was undoubtedly the genuine love of Lincoln's life. Yet considerable interest attaches to the other two women to whom Lincoln was at different times engaged—Mary Owens and Mary Todd.

His relation with Mary Owens forms, indeed, the most curious circumstance of his career. Mary Owens had deep blue eyes, dark hair, was five feet five inches high, and weighed about 150 pounds. She was considered beautiful, and was wealthy and of an excellent family. Lincoln met her while she was visiting her sister in New Salem, Ill.

Later, when her sister went to visit Mary Owens, young Lincoln offered, if she would bring the girl back, to marry her. Though this was apparently done in a jocular spirit, Lincoln seems to have felt bound by it, and the engagement was for a time considered as existing, though apparently there had never been a word of love-making.

The two corresponded in a friendly, if not love-like way, and in various letters, which have been preserved, Lincoln informs Miss Owens that his heart and hand are at her disposal, but that he doubts whether she would be able to endure the poverty which as his wife would be inevitable. Finally pressed for an answer to Lincoln's repeated proposals of a speedy marriage, Miss Owens

said no—thereby mortifying her lover "beyond endurance."

Miss Owens married shortly after, as did Lincoln likewise, for it was not many years later that he met the young woman who became his wife—Miss Mary Todd.

Mary Todd was a brilliant, impetuous young woman of distinguished family. She was 21 years old when Abraham Lincoln, then 32, first met her. She is described as having been compactly built, with a well-rounded face, dark brown hair and bluish gray eyes.

Although apparently the most uncongenial persons in the world, Lincoln and this gay young lady either were or fancied themselves in love. After a time Miss Todd's flirtation with Stephen Douglas and other incidents led Lincoln to see he did not love her, and he told her so.

Later the engagement was patched up and the marriage day set. This, too, fell through. Finally, through a mistaken policy, no doubt on both their parts, arrangements were again made for the wedding, and this time to be a quiet one, and the two were accordingly married.

THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN.

THE best thing that can be said about Abraham Lincoln's boyhood is that it was a fairly happy one.

Most of the boy's time was spent in rough farm work, first for his father, then for the various men to whom he hired as "farm hand."

He loved playtime, when he could secure any, and was always leader in whatever went on. A favorite diversion was to gather his playmates about a stump in the woods, then pour it and preach and shout at them till they were carried away either by laughter or tears.

His stray bits of schooling he made the most of, but did not limit his study to these periods. His reading was constant, and was accomplished by gathering spicewood brush and burning it at night to get light to read by.

For stimulus to his imagination he had his mother's nightly stories of Bible lore, fairy tales and country legends.

When he was only 7 there came the trip from Kentucky to Indiana, whither the family had been tempted to move. Life in a pioneer settlement was a constant excitement. He slept, for instance, on a heap of dry leaves in a corner of the loft, and took his turn at catching fish and game for the table. Often, however, potatoes were the only food the family had at hand.

His dress would now be considered astonishing, consisting as it did of trousers of roughly tanned deerskin, home-made moccasins for shoes and a coonskin cap. His shirt was home-woven.

When only 10 years old Abraham was able to increase the family income to the extent of 25 cents a day by doing a large range of chores for the neighbors—such as taking care of horses, chopping wood, doing carpenter jobs, carrying water and tending the baby.

Washington was the hero of Lincoln's boyhood, and Weems' "Life of Washington" was one of the few books the boy was able to procure and read thoroughly. The others were the Bible, "Esop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progress," a "History of the United States" and the Statutes of Indiana.

The boy's two conspicuous gifts—writing and speech-making—were early recognized. He became a kind of backwoods orator, and was himself so interested in speechmaking that he often walked 15 miles to attend court.

He had a facility in writing not only prose, but poetry, and was the "occasional" poet of his section.

As to his virtue, there could be no better testimony than that given by his stepmother, who said: "Abe was a good boy and never gave me a cross word

or look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to do anything I requested him. His mind and mine—what little I had—seemed to run together. He was a dutiful son to me always. I think he loved me truly. I had a son, John, who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys, but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw or expect to see."

ABOUT LINCOLN, THE MAN.

LINCOLN was 6 feet 4 inches tall, a fact of which he was immensely proud. Washington was 6 feet 2 inches tall, Grant 5 feet 10 inches, Napoleon 5 feet 7 inches, Nelson 5 feet 4. Lincoln was swarthy as an Indian, with wiry, jet-black hair not easily amenable to the comb.

His eyes were bright, keen and a luminous gray in color, though his eyebrows were black like his hair.

His face was almost grotesquely rough and square-jawed, he called himself.

During the latter part of his life Lincoln had a rough black beard. He said he let it grow to "cover up his homely features."

His figure was gaunt, slender and slightly bent. He had very large feet and wore a No. 11 boot on his left foot and a No. 11½ on the right foot.

His laugh was delightful—a high, musical tenor.

His clothes were usually black, always loose-fitting and often in need of pressing.

When a lawyer in Illinois Lincoln wore a brown, faded hat, with the nap rubbed off.

For his short cloak he sometimes substituted a shawl. His trousers were always too short.

He carried a faded green umbrella with "A. Lincoln" in large white cotton letters sewed on the outside.

In traveling, he never complained of food, bed or lodging.

He was always bashful with women and never particularly cared for their society.

His kindness was such that he could never refuse a polite request—where no principle was involved.

"It was his habit always to read aloud, so that he might 'remember it better.'"

He was not a good listener, but was most at his ease when telling his own stories.

The vein of superstition in him never died out. He even related dreams and portents presaging his own assassination.

He was unmethodical and had no love of detail.

He loved his children and was idolized by them.

He was above all things merciful. It is well known that he believed a soldier should not be punished for cowardice.

He had a tender, sensitive, romantic nature. He needed sympathy, companionship, understanding. "He had marvelous personal courage, but a horror of the sight of blood."

He was fond of homely, old-fashioned poems, and used to repeat them. His favorite was, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?"

THE LINCOLN CHILDREN.

THE happiest hours of Lincoln's gloomy and care-burdened life were those he spent with his children. Robert, the oldest, who had a great deal of reserve and self-restraint, was often something of a puzzle to his father. The two younger, however, were Lincoln's constant playmates, and he romped with them as unrestrainedly as only the best of fathers can.

"Abe was a good boy and never gave me a cross word

Continued on Next Page of This Magazine

GREAT BATTLE FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PRESIDENCY

Mrs. Donald McLean Wants the Office a Third Term; Senator Fairbanks' Wife and Mrs. Roebling Contend With Her for the Place.

THE PLATFORMS OF THE CANDIDATES

MRS. FAIRBANKS of Indiana: The Daughters desire me for a president because my husband is a senator.

MRS. McLEAN of New York: The characteristics considered necessary in the president-general should be inherent in the woman who holds the office and not exercised by proxy.

MRS. ROEBLING of New Jersey is silent. Her husband was the famous engineer of the East river bridge, Washington A. Roebling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PETITICOT patriots throughout the land of the free are sharpening their little hatchets. They sniff battle in the breeze—and they know their Washington!

On Feb. 22, 30,000 representatives of the men that fought with the father of his country will engage in conflict, none the less deadly than it is bloodless.

That is the date of the annual election of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their choice of a president-general in the axis on which will revolve the most exciting contest of their highly colored history.

The affair comes off in the capital, and the fact that adds bitterness to the struggle, and animation to the preliminary brushes, is that the entire 30,000 cannot be on hand to do or die. There is no auditorium in Washington large enough to hold them. The majority must be content to fight by delegate—a monument to the self-control of the twentieth century woman.

Three candidates are up for the presidency—no uncommon thing, for the feminine presidential bee is an insect of manifold engagements—but there are three reasons which combine to make this election a crisis with the warrior daughters.

It will define the club woman's standing in politics; it will decide just how far national politics may influence the domestic; and, last and greatest, it is

fraught with a superstitious influence which promises to carry tremendous weight.

Women are patriots by temperament. Mrs. Donald McLean of New York is a candidate for the office for the third time, and "the third time is the charm." More than half the Daughters believe her victory is a foregone conclusion! But—there are others!

Mrs. McLean's opponents are Mrs. Washington Roebling of New Jersey and Mrs. C. Fairbanks, wife of the senator from Indiana.

Mrs. Fairbanks is the favorite of the conservative party, who aver that only a woman of national affiliations is fitted to be a daughter-in-chief.

Their search for the properly qualified individual has been a long and arduous chase.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt evaded the honor with infinite grace.

Mrs. Potter Palmer likewise escaped from the snare, and her husband's defeat saved Mrs. Bryan the embarrassment of declining.

The Daughters commenced their career 11 years ago under Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs. Adair Stevenson was also at the helm for two terms. Hence the craving for a woman who should represent the country's interests.

The dragnet was sent out again, and this time returned with Mrs. Fairbanks safely enmeshed. Her candidacy, however, is not likely to prove the success that was hoped.

The Revolutionists are not in accord on the ascendancy of a senator's wife. Whether she is actually within the focus of the nation's eye or whether astigmatism begins at just that point is the question at issue.

Mrs. Fairbanks is herself a woman of charm and popularity, but her role in this emergency seems doomed to be that of the dark horse.

The prize really lies between Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Roebling, possibly as well matched a pair of antagonists as organized womanhood could supply.

The Duchess of the D. A. R.-lings, as the former has recently been called, has been a figure in the Daughters' doings almost since the inception of the society. With her forceful personality, natural gift of oratory, and more firm friends and rabid enemies than any candidate who has sought the presidency.

It was when Mrs. Stevenson had closed her first term that Mrs. McLean first assaulted the national office. Discovering,



MRS. DONALD McLEAN



MRS. WASHINGTON ROEBLING



MRS. C.W. FAIRBANKS

outnumbered that of her rivals. She excels as a parliamentarian. As a speaker she is more widely known through the country than any of the patriotic sisterhood, and has more firm friends and rabid enemies than any candidate who has sought the presidency.

It was when Mrs. Stevenson had closed her first term that Mrs. McLean first assaulted the national office. Discovering,

however, that the vice-president's wife had consented to run for a second term, she diplomatically withdrew her name. Her Mrs. Manning, while a resident of New Jersey, is practically a New York club woman, prominent in Sorosis and other organizations and one of the most indefatigable workers of the New York State Federation.

And here lies the essential difference between the contestants. Mrs. McLean is not a club woman. She is a daughter only, and this distinction will influence votes to no small degree.

There is a strong party in the D. A. R. who scorn clubs and worship ancestry. Mrs. Roebling, like her opponent, is distinguished for executive ability. Her friends are fond of saying that she thinks less of entertaining two hundred than the ordinary hostess would of receiving twenty.

She is essentially a woman of large ideas, a clever parliamentarian, a graduate of the Women's Law Class and possessed of wealth to sustain her position.

By no means her least claim to consideration is her work for the completion of the Brooklyn bridge when her husband fell ill. This has made her much more than locally famous. Her present office, vice-president-at-large of the D. A. R., has familiarized her to a large clientele.

The South and West have come out strongly for Mrs. McLean. New England is mustering for Mrs. Roebling and New Jersey is a unit in her support.

"The Daughters desire me for their president," says Mrs. Fairbanks, "because my husband is a United States senator."

If the issue of husbands is to be forced upon the D. A. R., says Mrs. McLean, "I am satisfied with my own record in that

matter. My husband has an ancestry of officers who served this country in the continental and United States armies. The characteristics considered necessary in the president-general, however, should be inherent in the woman who holds the office and not exercised by proxy, even though that proxy be her husband."

Mrs. Roebling declines to bring Mr. Roebling into the question at all.

In the meantime New York, the most powerful, is the most feared of all the states of the executive board of the general society. In proof thereof, when the drawing for places at the coming congress occurred last week at a board meeting, New York drew the highest, No. 47, which relegates the large representation of the Empire State to the rear of the House, almost under the gallery, conveniently out of range.

Another sign of warlike portent is the official decision to employ a man as parliamentarian of the congress. Mrs. Manning's inability to preside unaided is well known, but up to the present an assistant of her own sex has been considered sufficient. Under the stress of circumstances a firmer hand is felt to be necessary, and the lone hand who is cast adrift upon that sea of womanhood is more than likely to find life far from monotonous.

STORIES OF LINCOLN.

Continued From the Preceding Page of This Magazine.

vorite, and this boy, who was only 13 years old at the time of his father's death, had for years previous been his favorite companion.

In the way of authority or discipline over his children Lincoln attempted nothing. He was the most indulgent of parents, never even reproofing the boys with so much as a frown. On Sunday mornings, for instance, when Mrs. Lincoln attended church, her husband would take the two little boys with him to his office, where they played in absolutely unrestrained fashion.

The most striking point in all Lincoln's domestic correspondence is the frequency of his references to "Tad"—"Tad's" health, "Tad's" comings and goings, "Tad's" wishes. "Tad's" caprices, were always prominent in his father's consideration, even during the most trying crisis of the nation.

But that is no evidence that the children were "spoiled." Indeed, their naturalness and charm seem to have been universally winning. Abraham Lincoln's policy of ruling his children by love was an eminently successful one.

HIS ONLY SON, ROBERT T.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has today only one direct male descendant. This is Robert Todd Lincoln of Chicago and New York, the late President's oldest son.

Willie Lincoln, it will be remembered, died during the civil war, and "Tad" Lincoln some years after his father's tragic death. Robert Lincoln, who married Miss Mary Harlan, has had three children. Two of these, girls, have lived. The other, a boy, his grandfather's namesake, died of blood poisoning.

Robert Lincoln has had what in any many who entered life on his own merits—which a great man's son cannot do—would be called a distinguished career. He is not, though he is an accomplished and urbane gentleman, a man of great gifts, and has never profoundly impressed his personality on his country or even on his own political party.

Robert Lincoln, whose education was the object of his father's most passionate longing, passed from Phillips Exeter Academy to Harvard College, and then began the study of law. Shortly, however, in 1864, he felt that he could no longer remain aloof from the army, and assumed a captaincy under Gen. Grant. The war over, young Lincoln again devoted himself to the study of the law, in which profession he continued until 1881, when President aGriffid appointed him secretary of war.

For four years he filled this most honorably.

His late appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James was equally successful.

Mr. Lincoln is now following his former profession of the law.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BOOK.

THE most noteworthy Lincoln's Birthday souvenir of the present year is a tiny volume published by McClure, Phillips & Co., and entitled "Abraham Lincoln: His Book." This is the only volume that Lincoln ever wrote or compiled. It is an absolute facsimile of a worn notebook, with a black leather cover. On its tiny pages are pasted a series of newspaper clippings, opposite which Lincoln wrote comments in his own hand.

These are followed by the letter produced on this page.

The volume owes its unique origin to the political situation of 1858. Lincoln and Douglas were opposing candidates for the Illinois senatorship. Lincoln's enemies represented him as favoring the social and political equality of whites and blacks.

To correct this misrepresentation, Mr. Lincoln collected everything that he had said on the subject, placed it in this little book and sent it to his friend, Capt. James N. Brown, to whom the letter is written.

Afterward, at every speech of the canvass, Capt. Brown was able to draw the little notebook from his pocket and give Lincoln's exact position on the negro question, precisely as Lincoln had himself set it down.

The little book did not win Lincoln the senatorship, but it passed down as an heirloom in the Brown family, and it is one of the captain's sons who was able to give to the publishers the volume they have so cleverly reproduced. The letter follows:

"Springfield, Oct. 18, 1858.

"Hon. J. N. Brown—

"My Dear Sir: I do not perceive how I can express myself more plainly than I have done in the foregoing extracts. In four of them have expressly disclaimed all intention to bring about social and political equality between the white and black races; and, in all the rest, I have done the same thing by clear implication."

"I have made it equally plain that I think the negro is included in the word 'men' used in the Declaration of Independence."

"I believe the declaration that 'all men are created equal' is the great fundamental principle upon which our free institutions rest; that negro slavery is violative of that principle; but that by our frame of government; that principle has not been made one of legal obligation; that by our frame of government, the states which have slavery are to retain it, or surrender it, at their own pleasure; and that all others—individuals, free states and national government—are constitutionally bound to leave them alone about it."

"I believe our government was thus framed because of the necessity springing from the actual presence of slavery, when it was framed."

"That such necessity does not exist in the territories where slavery is not present."

"In his Mendenhall speech Mr. Clay says:

"Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration (all men created equal), and it is desirable, in the original construction of society, and in organized societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle."

"Again, in the same speech, Mr. Clay says:

"If a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no man would be more strongly opposed than I should to incorporate the institution of slavery among its elements."

"Exactly so. In our new free territories a state of nature does exist. In them Congress lays the foundations of society, and, in laying those foundations, I say, with Mr. Clay, it is desirable that the declaration of the equality of all men shall be kept in view, as a great fundamental principle; and that Congress, which lays the foundations of society, should, like Mr. Clay, be strongly opposed to the incorporation of slavery among its elements."

"But it does not follow that social and political equality between whites and blacks must be incorporated, be-

cause slavery must not. The Declaration does not so require. Yours, as ever,

A. LINCOLN."

STORIES OF LINCOLN.

A Skunk Story.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN once replied to a deputation asking him to change the entire cabinet because he had retired Gen. Cameron from the war department.

"Gentlemen, your request reminds me of a story I once heard in Illinois of a farmer who was much troubled by skunks."

"One moonlight night he loaded his old shotgun and stationed himself in the back yard to watch for the intruders. After some time his wife heard the shotgun go off, and in a few minutes the farmer entered the house."

"What luck had you?" said she.

"I hid myself in the woodpile," said the old man, "and before long there appeared not one skunk, but seven. I took aim, blazed away, killed one and, there was such an awful stink raised that I concluded to let the other six go."

The Three Bores.

THREE men once forced their way into Lincoln's presence and proceeded to lay a claim before him. When they had finished the President said:

"You three gentlemen remind me of a story I once heard of a poor little boy out west who had lost his mother. His father placed him in the family of a clergyman."

"Every day the boy was required to recite one chapter of the Bible. Things proceeded smoothly until they reached that chapter on the trials of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in the fiery furnace."

"His teacher told him he must learn them. Next day the boy forgot them. 'Now,' said the teacher, 'you have failed to remember those names, and you can no further until you have learned them. I will give you another day.'

"A third time the boy came to recite and got down to the stumbling block when the clergyman said: 'Now, tell me the names of the men in the fiery furnace.'

"Oh," said the boy, "here come those three infernal bores! I wish the devil had them!"

A Shrewd Hotel Keeper.

SAID Mr. Lincoln one day: "That reminds me of a hotel-keeper down at St. Louis who boasted that he never had a death in his hotel, for when guests were dying in his house he carried them out to die in the street."

Too Much Tail.

GEN. GRANT told the following story: "Just after receiving my commission as lieutenant general the President said to me:

"At one time there was a great war among the animals, and one side had great difficulty in getting a commander. Finally they found a monkey named Jocko, who said that he thought he could command their army if his tail could be made a little longer. So they got more tail and spliced it on."

"He looked at it admiringly and then thought he ought to have a 'little more still.' This was added, and

again he called for more. This splicing process was repeated many times, until they had coiled Jocko's tail around the room."

"He continued to call for more, and they continued to wind the additional tail around him until his weight broke him down."

"I saw the point, and replied: 'Mr. President, I will not call for more assistance unless I find it impossible to do with what I already have.'"

The Man Whose House Burned Down.

DURING the war United States marshals made arrests and seizures the legality of which would be tested by judicial proceeding. For their protection Congress appropriated \$100,000.

One day a friend of Lincoln's said the marshals were all anxious to get at the money.

"Yes," said Lincoln, "they will be content with nothing else. They are like the man in Illinois whose claim burned down and his neighbors all contributed something to start him again. In his case they had been so liberal that he soon found himself better off than before the fire, and he got proud."

"One day a neighbor brought him a bag of oats, but the fellow refused it with scorn. 'No,' said he, 'I'm not takin' oats now. I take nothing but money.'"

The Judge's Coachman.

LINCOLN once told this story of a lawyer: "When I took to the law I was going to court one morning with 10 or 12 miles of bad road ahead of me, and I had no horse. The judge overtook me in his wagon and gave me a seat."

"Presently I looked out and saw that the driver was jerking from side to side in his seat, so says I: 'Judge, I think your coachman has been taking a drop too much this morning.'"

"So, putting his head out of the window, he shouted: 'Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!'

"Upon which the coachman replied: 'By gorra, that's the first rightful decision you've given in a twelve-month!'"

The Barber and Emancipation.

"WELL, you see," said Lincoln once, "we have got to be mighty cautious how we manage the negro question. If we're not we shall be like the barber out in Illinois who was shaving a fellow with a hatchet face and lantern jaws like mine."

"The barber put his finger in his customer's mouth to make his cheeks stick out, but while shaving away he cut through the fellow's face and cut off his own finger. If we don't play smart about the negro we shall do as the barber did."

Freedom from Vices.

SOMEONE complimented the President on having no vices, neither drinking nor smoking.

"That is a doubtful compliment," answered Lincoln. "I remember once being outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting next to me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, but smoked for some time, and then grunted out:

"It's my experience that folks who have no vices have few virtues."

The Illinois Steersman.

"WELL, my dear sir," replied Mr. Lincoln blandly to a man urging a claim. "I couldn't think of such a thing. You remind me of old Jack Chase, a lumberman on the Illinois. He was skillful with a raft, and always kept her straight with the channel."

"Finally a steamboat was put on and Jack was made captain. He always used to take the wheel going through

the rapids. One day, when the boat was plunging and wallowing along, a boy pulled his coat and hailed him with, 'Say, Mister Captain, I wish you'd stop your boat a minute—I've lost my apple overboard.'"

Lincoln's Kindness.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES, a Virginian by birth, one day heard that the son of an old friend had been captured across the Potomac, was a prisoner of war and was not in good health. He went to the President and said:

"I have a personal favor to ask. I want you to give me a prisoner," and he told the story.

"When he had finished, Mr. Lincoln said: 'Bates, I have an almost parallel case. The son of an old friend in Illinois entered the rebel army. The young fool has been captured and his old, broken-hearted father has asked me to send him home. I have not seen my way clear to do it, but if you and I unite our influence with this administration I believe we can manage it together.'"

And they did so.

Leg Cases.

ONE day Judge Holt, the judge advocate-general of the army, in laying cases of death penalties before the President, came to a young soldier who in battle demoralized his regiment by cowardice, hiding behind a stump. Lincoln remarked: "Well, I'll have to put that with my leg cases."

"Leg cases?" said Judge Holt, "what do you mean by leg cases, sir?"

"Why, why," replied Mr. Lincoln, "do you see those papers crowded into those pigeonholes? They are the cases that you call by that long title, 'cowardice in the face of the enemy,' but I call them for short my 'leg cases.' But I put it to you and I leave it for you to decide for yourself: If Almighty God gives a man a cowardly pair of legs, how can he help their running away with him?"

"Mr. Lincoln smiled. 'Well, my old friend, if your son never looks on death until further orders from me to shoot him, he will live to be a good deal older than Methuselah.'"

Mercy for a Soldier.

AN old man whose son had been court-martialed in Gen. Butler's army and sentenced to be shot, visited the White House. A cloud of sorrow came over the President's face as he replied:

"I am sorry to say I can do nothing for you. Listen to this telegram: 'President Lincoln, I pray you not to interfere with the court-martial of the army. You will destroy all discipline among our soldiers.' B. F. Butler."

Mr. Lincoln watched the old man's grief, and then exclaimed: "By Jingo! Butler or no Butler, here goes!"

Then he wrote: "Job Smith is not to be shot until further orders from me. A. Lincoln."

"Why," said the old man, "I thought it was to be a pardon."

Mr. Lincoln smiled. "Well, my old friend, if your son never looks on death until further orders from me to shoot him, he will live to be a good deal older than Methuselah."

A Question of Height.

THE President was rather vain of his height, but one day a man called on him who was fully three inches taller. "Really," said Mr. Lincoln, "I must look up to you. If you ever get into a deep place you ought to be able to wade out."

Snubbed by Lincoln.

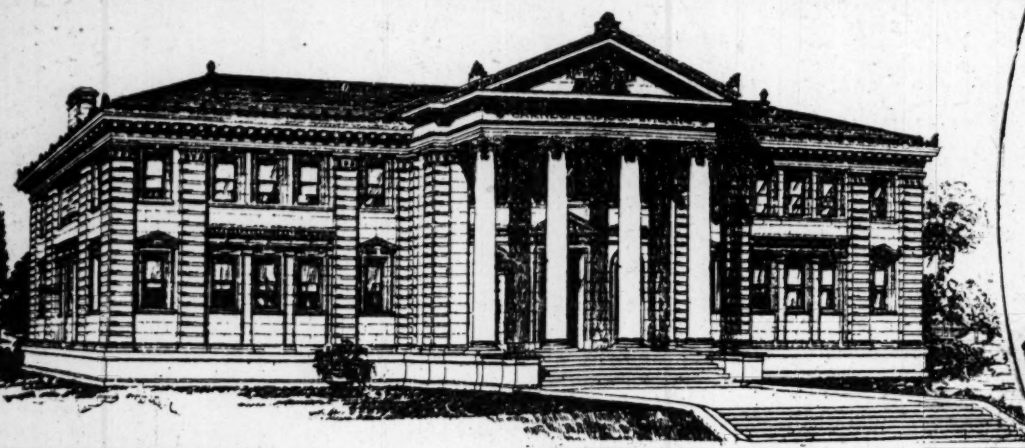
SOME moral philosopher was telling the President one day about the undercurrent of public opinion. He went on to explain at length and drew an illustration from the Mediterranean Sea.

"Well," said Lincoln, much bored, "that don't remind me of any story I ever heard of."

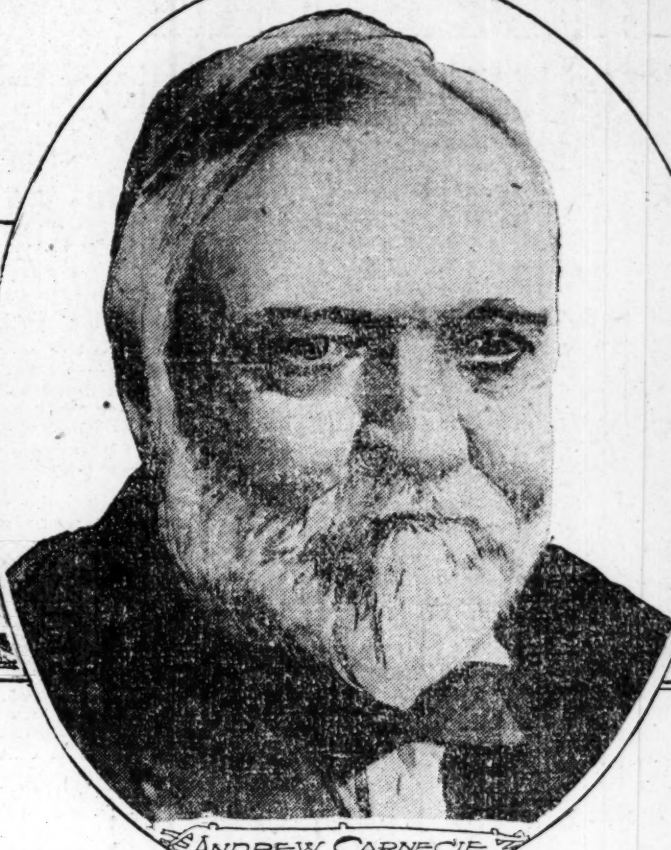
The philosopher despaired of making a serious impression by his argument and left.

STEEL KING CARNEGIE'S GIFTS FOR THE FOUNDATION OF LIBRARIES IN AMERICA AND SCOTLAND

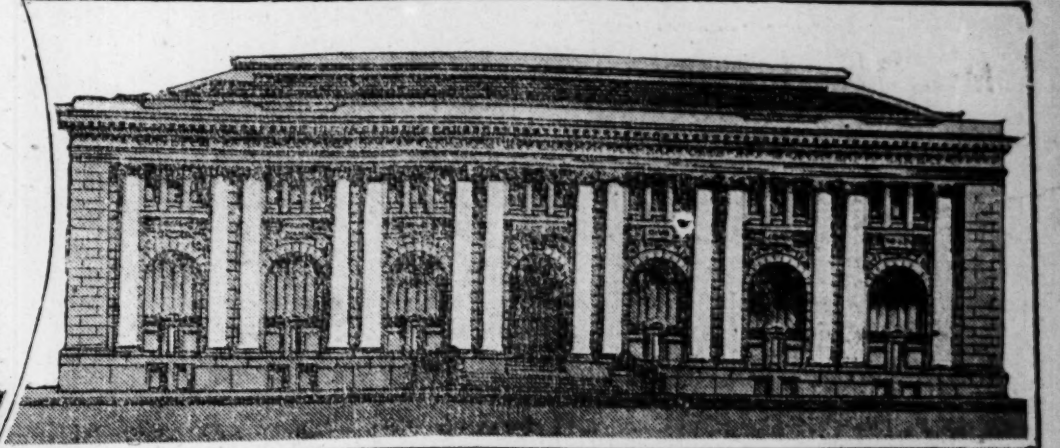
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY CITIES MANY OF WHICH ARE NEAR ST. LOUIS HAVE BEEN GIVEN MONEY.



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SEDALIA, MO.



ANDREW CARNEGIE



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ATLANTA, GA.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, who was asked last week to assist the movement for a larger and better public library at the St. Louis suburb of Webster Groves on condition that the people provide a site and \$1800 annually for maintenance, is the greatest builder of libraries the world has ever had.

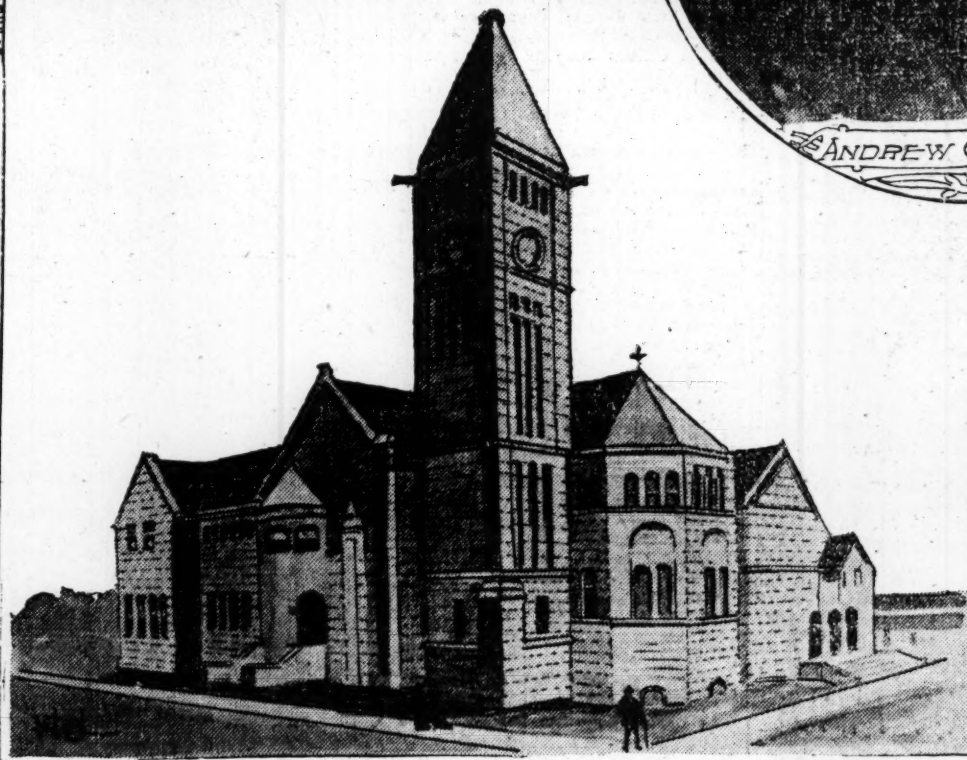
Mr. Carnegie has given to libraries the enormous sum of \$3,965,565. He has either wholly or partially built public libraries for 120 cities. Twenty-one of these are in his native country, Scotland; 95 of them in his adopted country, the United States of America; two of them in England and one each in Cuba and Ireland. The Carnegie libraries are in 26 of the United States, in one territory and the District of Columbia.

The separate gifts to each range from \$2,100,000 at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., to \$100, an annual gift for special work at the public library at Boston, Mass.

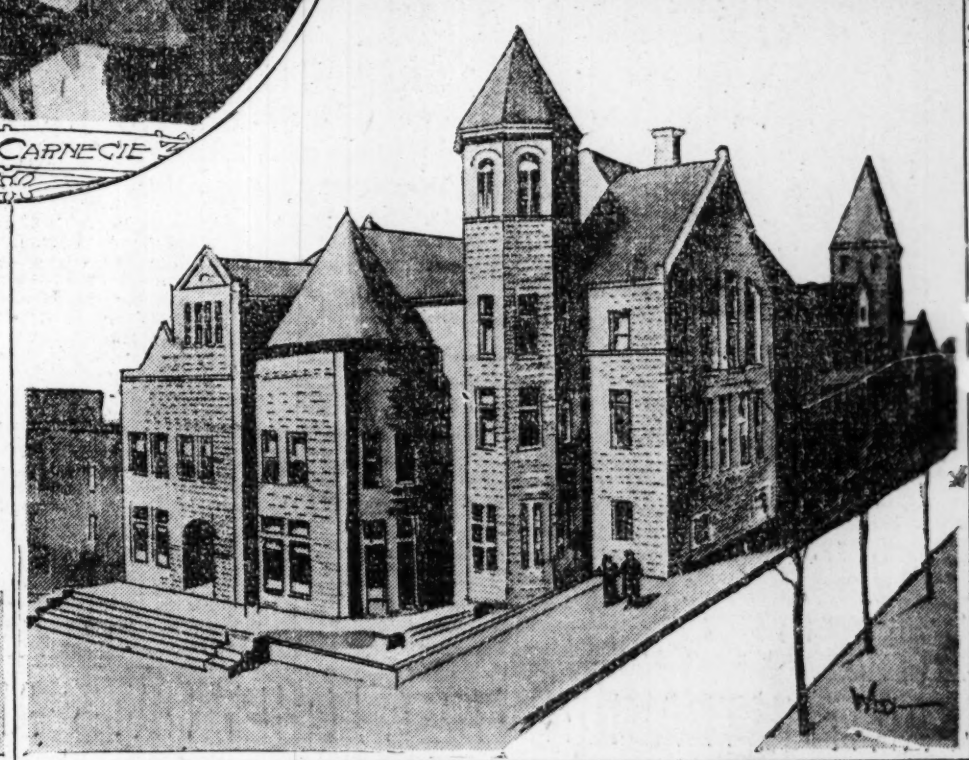
Other libraries near St. Louis which Mr. Carnegie has helped establish are those at Aurora, Ill., to which he gave \$50,000; Pekin, Ill., to which he gave \$10,000, and at Jefferson City, Mo., toward the erection of which he contributed \$25,000.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has carefully prepared a list of the Carnegie library gifts. It is a wonderful list—wonderful in its geographical sweep, in its exemplification of wonderful things happening in this day. In the story it tells of Andrew Carnegie, the man, the motive, the millions. This is what the Pennsylvania millionaire has given to libraries, or rather what he is known to have given for those who best know say Mr. Carnegie is oftentimes an anonymous giver:

Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$2,100,000
Carnegie Library, Braddock, Pa.	500,000
Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa.	500,000
Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.	500,000
Carnegie Library, Duquesne, Pa.	500,000
Carnegie Library, Washington, D. C.	250,000
Carnegie Library, Carnegie, Pa.	250,000
Carnegie Library, Syracuse, N. Y.	200,000
Carnegie Library, Seattle, Wash.	200,000
Carnegie Library, Edinburgh, Scotland	200,000
Carnegie Library, Birmingham, England	125,000
Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.	125,000
Carnegie Library, Louisville, Ky.	125,000
Carnegie Library, Pennsylvania State College	100,000
Carnegie Library, Dunfermline, Scotland	100,000
Carnegie Library, Lincoln, Neb.	75,000
Carnegie Library, Duluth, Minn.	75,000
Carnegie Library, Johnstown, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Greenburg, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Aberdeen, Scotland	50,000
Carnegie Library, Ayr, Scotland	50,000
Carnegie Library, Dumfries, Scotland	50,000
Carnegie Library, Kelghley, England	50,000
Carnegie Library, Hawick, Scotland	50,000
Carnegie Library, Dunblane, Scotland	50,000
Carnegie Library, Greenock, Scotland	40,000
Carnegie Library, Sedalia, Mo.	50,500
Carnegie Library, Oil City, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Steubenville, O.	50,000
Carnegie Library, East Liverpool, O.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Davenport, Io.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Uniontown, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Houston, Tex.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Lewistown, Mo.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Sandusky, O.	50,000
Carnegie Library, McKeesport, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Dallas, Tex.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Tyrone, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Conneville, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Fort Worth, Tex.	50,000
Carnegie Library, San Diego, Cal.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Oakland, Cal.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Beaver, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Beaver Falls, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Grove City, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Cheyenne, Wyo.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Ottumwa, Io.	50,000
Carnegie Library, York, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, East Orange, N. J.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Dubuque, Io.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Aurora, Ill.	50,000
Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Wilkesburg, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Chattanooga, Tenn.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Emporia College, Kan.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Coal Center, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Austin, Tex.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Bellevue Medical College, N. Y.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Clarion, Pa.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Oklahoma City, O. T.	50,000
Carnegie Library, Sioux Falls, Io.	25,000
Carnegie Library, Bradford, Pa.	25,000
Carnegie Library, Leavenworth, Kan.	25,000



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF ALLEGHENY



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF BRADDOCK



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grangemouth Public Library, Scotland	5,500
Public Library, Erie, Pa.	7,000
New York Free Circulating Library	8,000
Public Library, Butler, Pa.	5,000
Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Tex.	5,000
Carnegie Library, Erie, Pa.	6,000
Public Library, Banff, Scotland	5,000
Public Library, Peterhead, Scotland	5,000
Public Library, Butler, Pa.	5,000
Public Library, Greenwich, Conn.	5,000
Public Library, Havana, Ill.	5,000
Public Library, Hazelwood, Pa.	4,000
Public Library, Gardiner, Me.	2,500
Seaboard Air Line Library	2,000
Public Library, Norfolk, Va.	1,000
Public Library, Richmond, Va.	1,000
Public Library, Bridgeport, Ireland	5,000
Public Library, Potomahamock, Scotland	2,000
Public Library, Falkirk, Scotland	2,500
Chartiers Township Library, Pa.	1,500
Public Library, Waco, Tex.	1,000
Public Library, Prescott, Ariz.	4,000
Public Library, Spring City, Pa.	200
Public Library, Athens, Pa.	250
Workingmen's Library, Muncie, Ind.	500
Public Library, Matanzas, Cuba	500
Public Library, Bucyrus, O.	500
Total	\$3,205,565

Mr. Carnegie has made the greater part of his gifts within the last two years. His big libraries, such as those at Pittsburgh, Edinburgh, etc., have been building through the last ten and twelve years, but his numerous small gifts are principally confined to the years 1890 and 1900. He has given up the Carnegie libraries are thick as winking stars in the United States, reaching from San Diego, Cal., to Lewiston, Me., and from Duluth, Minn., to San Antonio, Tex.

The Carnegie library gifts are all made with a condition. The city receiving the gift must appropriate a certain sum of money each year for maintenance of the library and furnish a site. Pittsburgh, for example, devotes \$40,000 annually to the maintenance of the magnificent library given the community by Mr. Carnegie. He insists that each community do this, usually asking that a sum equaling 10 per cent of the sum he gives be provided each year for maintenance of the library. For illustration, a city receiving a \$50,000 gift must vote \$5000 of its municipal funds to the support of the library.

Mr. Carnegie insists that the money for maintenance shall be provided in this way for the reason that makes every taxpayer in the community contribute something toward maintaining the public library—makes the poorest property holder a stockholder in the library and gives him an opportunity to feel that he has a right to all the privileges the library affords.

The Allegheny Free Library, to which Mr. Carnegie has given \$200,000, was opened by President Harrison in 1890. Mr. Carnegie said, in presenting the library to the people:

"My wife and I realize tonight how infinitely more blessed it is to give than to receive. I wish that the masses of working men and women, the wage earners of all Allegheny, will remember and act upon the fact that this is their library, their gallery and their hall. The poorest citizen, the poorest man, the poorest woman, who toils from morn till night for a livelihood—as, thank heaven, I had that toil to do in my early days—as he walks this hall, as he reads the books from these alcoves, as he listens to the organ and admires the works of art in this gallery, equally with the millionaire and the foremost citizen, I want him to exclaim in his own heart: 'Behold, all this is mine! I support it, I am proud to support it. I am joint proprietor here!'"

In his "Gospel of Wealth" Mr. Carnegie wrote:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after that, so to consider all surplus revenues which came to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

Since he wrote that he has said:

"To die rich is to die disgraced." All the Carnegie libraries are free libraries. The great library builder believes the free library the greatest blessing he can visit upon his fellow men. So in more than a hundred cities of his adopted country and his native land Mr. Carnegie has built and helped free libraries. He is just now in the heyday of it all, and the end of the present year will doubtless see the grand total of his gifts to libraries increased more than a million dollars.

Mr. Carnegie says both heredity and experience have combined to prompt him to devote a great portion of his wealth to free libraries. Here are his explanations, two charming stories in his own words:

"It is no doubt possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a working boy in Pittsburgh Col. Anderson of Allegheny—a name I can never speak without feelings of devotion—opened his little library of 400 books up to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can ever know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited that a book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phelps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Col. Anderson's precious generosity; and it was when revealing in the treasure he opened to us that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

"I also came by heredity to my preference for free libraries. The newspaper in my native town of Dunfermline, Scotland, published a history of the free library in Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of those three weavers was my grandfather. He founded the first library in Dunfermline. His native town and his son was privileged to found the last. I have never heard of a library for which I would exchange that of the far-founding weaver."

HOW MRS. HUNTINGTON SMITH KEPT HER BOYS AT HOME.

She Provided Them With So Many Amusements They Found Home Too Pleasant to Leave.

THE problem of how to keep young men at home in the evenings seems to have been solved by Mrs. Huntington Smith, whose handsome residence, 2821 Locust street, has been for many years the rendezvous of all the young men friends of her three sons, Hamilton, Griswold and Ralph Smith. These young men found their own home so much more congenial and pleasant than any place else in the city that they rarely spent an evening out of it.

In the course of the past two years, however, two of the young men—Hamilton and Griswold—have been drawn by business interests to other cities, the former going to Mariposa, Cal., to take charge of his father's mining property and the latter leaving St. Louis to enter a law firm in New York City.

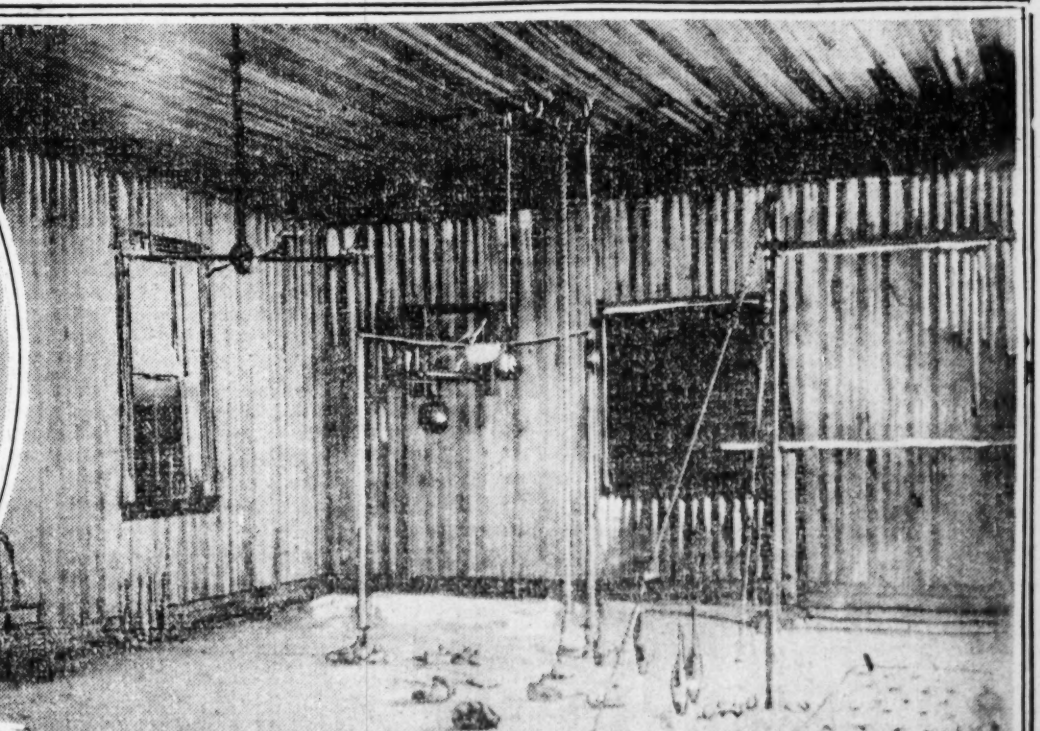
At present there is at home the third son, Ralph Lancaster Smith, for whom his mother has recently had a handsome gymnasium added to the already extensive plan of her home.

The gymnasium, which is 75 feet long by 50 feet wide, is built in an ell of the house and connects by a long narrow corridor with the billiard room in the main building. To the left of the corridor is a smaller apartment, wherein are the lockers, the bath and a great comfortable divan.

Both the dressing room and the gymnasium are finished with floor, ceiling and walls of polished hardwood and are lighted by quaint little stained glass windows patterned with various athletic emblems. To the left of the entrance of the gymnasium is a small platform on which is a piano and to the right is a flight of four



MRS. HUNTINGTON SMITH



MRS. SMITH'S GYMNASIUM

or five steps leading upward to a wide balcony that extends along the entire east and north sides of the house.

In the center of the right half of the room is a fine turning bar and mat and opposite this are two improved chest weight machines. At the far end of the room on the right hand side are the parallel bars, while the left corner is occupied by the new Fitzsimmons punching bag contrivance.

In the center of the east wall is a rowing machine and along all four sides of the room are ranged countless pairs of dumbbells and Indian clubs of all weights and sizes.

The rings and a huge climbing rope hang from the middle of the ceiling. Boxing gloves and foils decorate the spaces between the windows.

All of this training apparatus is used regularly every Tuesday evening by Ralph Smith and about twenty of his friends. After spending an hour or two at vigorous exercise there are invariably exhibitions of boxing, wrestling and fencing by the more expert members of this informal club, and occasionally a professional athlete is entertained. The evening usually concludes with a spread, accompanied by ragtime music and con songs. In the culture in the gymnasium by Miss Anna Buckingham, who is a friend of Mrs. Smith. This class concludes its exercises at 11 o'clock, when another class composed of 20 well-known married women in society takes possession of the apartment.

ADELBURT ZUENDT OF JEFFERSON CITY CLAIMS \$7,000,000,000

He Holds a Promissory Note 337 Years Old, Issued by the Bavarian Government, Equaling That Amount.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

If a bond issued by the Bavarian government shall be redeemed, Adelsburt Zuendt of Jefferson City will be the wealthiest man in the world. Seven billion dollars, representing the accumulated compound interest on this promissory note, \$7,000,000,000, is the sum to which Mr. Zuendt says he is justly entitled.

The immensity of this amount of money is almost inconceivable. It is nearly seven times as great as the total bonded indebtedness of the United States.

It is beyond the financial dream of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Far in excess is it of the aggregate wealth of the Astors, the Rockefellers and the Goulds. It is almost enough to purchase all the real and personal property in the State of Missouri.

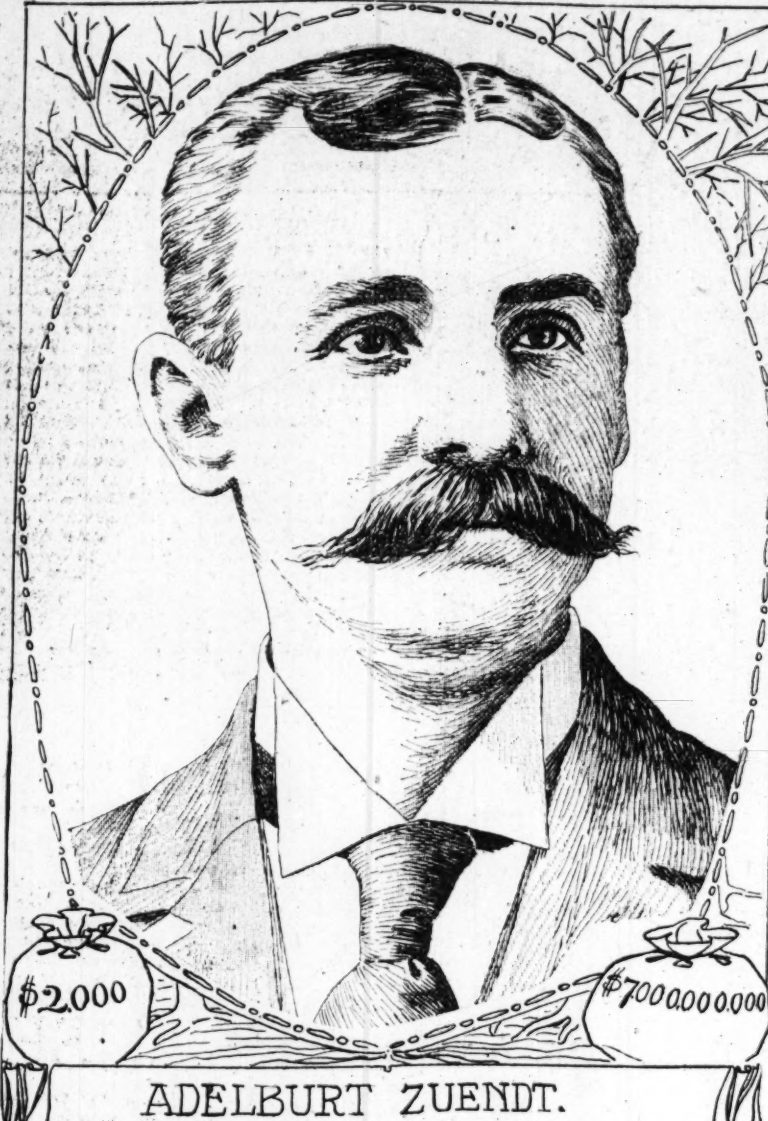
If seven billion dollars were divided into one dollar pieces they would form a continuous line placed side by side, extending from California to Bavaria. They would fill completely the Missouri House of Representatives and it would require a hundred or more railroad cars to haul the money.

Mr. Zuendt does not hope to realize the entire seven billions, but he is confident that a substantial part of his claim will be granted.

Three hundred and thirty-seven years ago Adelsburt Zuendt's ancestor, John Schobor, performed certain services for the then reigning duke of upper and lower Bavaria. In consideration thereof he was given a paper, which is in reality a bond, of the designated value of \$2000, and wherein it was specified that Schobor or his heirs should receive compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year. This bond was never presented for payment. It was handed down as a heritage from generation to generation, and one of the descendants to whom it was given was Philip Zuendt, Adelsburt's great-grandfather.

Adelsburt Zuendt's grandfather, Antonio Zuendt, came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was an author and poet of some renown, and his verses were widely read in the kingdom of Bavaria. He often spoke of going to get something for the bond, but he had not sufficient money to push his claim and entertained a general distrust of lawyers.

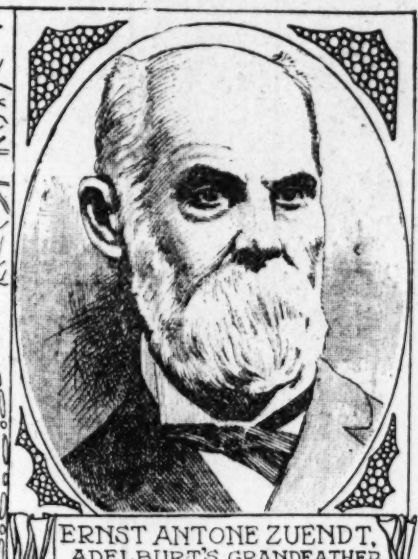
Along with other papers Ernst A. Zuendt



received the bond at his father's death. It is not of record, that Adelsburt's father made any effort to secure payment. In fact, he seldom referred to the paper, and there is no mention of it in his will. The billion dollar bond was found in a trunk shortly after his death, which occurred three years ago. It is written in a neat style of penmanship on a piece of parchment, 12 by 24 inches.

Mr. Zuendt translated the German with difficulty, but he learned enough to know that the paper was of more than ordinary importance. He consulted Attorney L. A. Levinson of St. Louis, who decided to prosecute the claim.

The attorney spent considerable money



ERNST ANTOINE ZUENDT, ADELBURT'S GRANDFATHER.

In correspondence with the authorities and finally concluded that a personal visit to Bavaria was imperative. For this purpose \$1000 was necessary, but Mr. Zuendt did not feel able to bear the expense, and the proposed trip was abandoned.

The bond is now in the hands of Attorney Charles Ginter of Indianapolis, Ind., who agrees to handle the case gratis if the claim is disallowed.

To assist him he retained two attorneys, one at Berlin, the other in Heidelberg. They have been familiarizing themselves with the facts of the claim and have just reported to Mr. Ginter that they think a compromise can be effected—such as will give Mr. Zuendt freedom from the world's worries the remainder of his life.

To concede the full amount called for by the bond, when the accumulated interest is figured, would seriously cripple the exchequer of the German empire.

Adelsburt Zuendt is 45 years of age and lives at 624 High street with his family, consisting of his wife and two small children. Until lately he was in the shoe business here.

His father was for a long time connected with the St. Louis Westliche Post and the family is well known in St. Louis. Mr. Zuendt has been a resident of the capital for more than 25 years. The fact that he may soon possess more cash than all the banks in Jefferson City can hold is known to but few of his intimate friends. A copy of the bond, together with other valuable

Lawyers Have Pronounced Mr. Zuendt's Claim Genuine and He Hopes to Realize at Least a Part of It.

papers made out during the sixteenth century, are safely locked in one of the local banks.

By ADELBURT ZUENDT.

MY claim seems preposterous. I can hardly believe that it is well founded, but my lawyers assure me that my rights in the premises are absolute and that the Bavarian government will either have to honor the bond or go on record as repudiating a just debt.

I have the Zuendt family tree, but it extends back only 247 years. It is difficult to trace my ancestry further, but Mr. Levinson, who has made an exhaustive investigation of the matter, found that the antecedent Schobor was connected with the royal family of Bavaria.

The phraseology of the bond would indicate that he had performed some distinguished service for the duke. He lived in the Castle of Mindelheim, near the city of Mindelheim.

The bond obligation is imposed on the municipalities of Mindelheim. The opening clause reads that by the grace of God the reigning duke of upper and lower Bavaria ordains that the sum of \$2000 be paid to Citizen Schobor for services rendered.

Further it is distinctly stated that it may be held at the discretion of the owner or his heirs, who shall receive 5 per cent compound interest when presented for payment. It is also guaranteed that under no circumstances can the bond be outlawed.

Now, while the government of Bavaria has changed, the present royal family is descended from that which reigned 300 years ago. The seal of the reigning duke on the bond is distinct.

The Bavarian authorities do not doubt the genuineness of the document. The only question at issue is whether the payment is outlawed. I have every reason to believe that we can agree upon a satisfactory compromise, as I am sure I could not get seven or even one billion dollars.

However, if \$2000 bearing 5 per cent compound interest were placed on deposit at a bank, the bank would be liable for the money so accruing 100 years from now.

In the case of the \$2000 bond the value of the bond was doubled every 14 years, so that at the end of the first 100 years there was due the Zuendts from the Bavarian government \$200,000. From that time on the bond increased in worth at an alarming rate.

THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST OPERATOR OF THE TELEPHONE.



GERALDINE MILDRED NAIL.

MARSHFIELD, Ind., Feb. 9. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

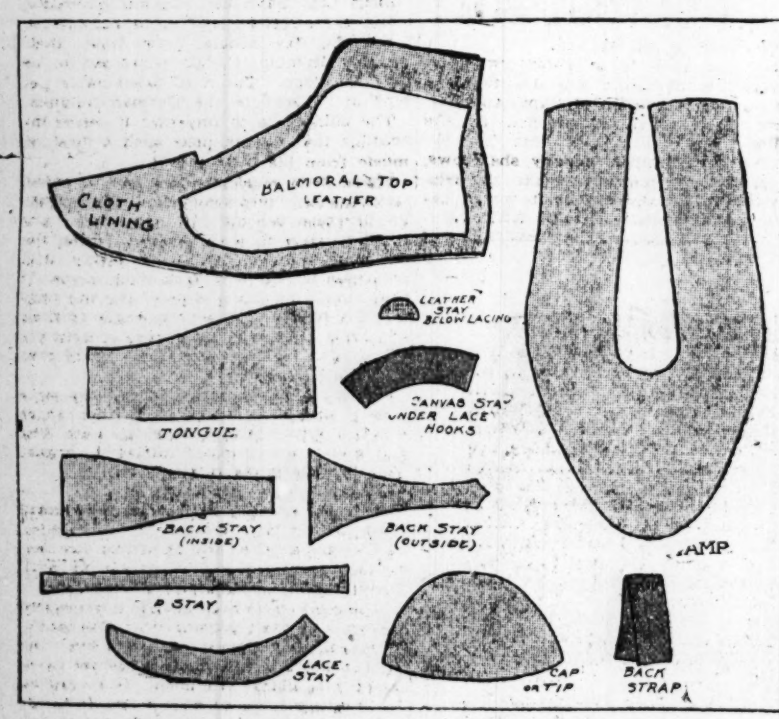
GERALDINE MILDRED NAIL of Marshfield is the youngest telephone operator in the world. Tomorrow she will be four years and six months old. Her mother, Mrs. Daisy Nail, wife of Will Nail, is the operator in charge of the telephone exchange here, and it was by reason of this that the little one became an expert.

She frequently clambers up into the operator's chair and answers calls with great readiness. When at home she calls up "central" and asks for "St. Louis," or 62 or 63, these being numbers of the telephones in friends' houses. When little Geraldine gets the proper connection she proceeds to chat in the most approved little old-womanish manner.

Even before she was a year old she would take the cover off the sewing machine and play "central."

Little Geraldine has a remarkable memory. She frequently reminds her parents of things which occurred when she was only six months old.

SHOE CUTTING AN ARTFUL TRADE HOW ST. LOUIS HATS ARE MADE CHAMPION BOTTLER OF ST. LOUIS



The twelve parts of a shoe handled by the cutter.

THERE is a great deal more to the manufacture of shoes in St. Louis, the greatest shoe city in the world, than the Rap-a-tap-tap and tip-a-tap too. This is the way to make a shoe.

of the kindergarten. Almost 1000 men and boys are employed in St. Louis doing nothing but the skilled labor required simply to cut the parts of which a shoe upper is made.

There are 13 separate patterns for the upper of a shoe. Ten of these are for leather parts, and three are for canvas. Cutting these is one of the most important parts of the work in a shoe factory. The cutters can either lose money or make money for their employers. They must avoid every flaw in the leather and cut up a hide with the smallest possible waste, leaving small corners and but slight edges of leather between patterns.

A cutter must know leather. He must know when it is good or bad. The best leather must go in the vamp, which is the principal cut for the top of the shoe, the part which incloses the foot. It is this part of the shoe which must withstand the most wear. The cutter must search the leather carefully before a cut is made, because slight grub holes or scratches may ruin a shoe. The leather cut is almost entirely calfskin and goatskin, the latter coming from South America. If the animal suffered a severe scratch upon a thorn or barbed wire fence or jagged rock the scar will produce a flaw in the hide. The cutter in the shoe factory must be able to detect these flaws at a glance.

Cutting parts for shoes is light, pleasant work in the 30 shoe factories of St. Louis. The men and boys who do it are an intelligent class of workmen. Their work is in a clean, dry place and the new leather gives off a wholesome odor and is pleasant to handle. The cutters work up through an apprenticeship of four years, the boys beginning with the smaller and less important parts of the shoe. The journeyman makes from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. They are a busy craft and their number increases



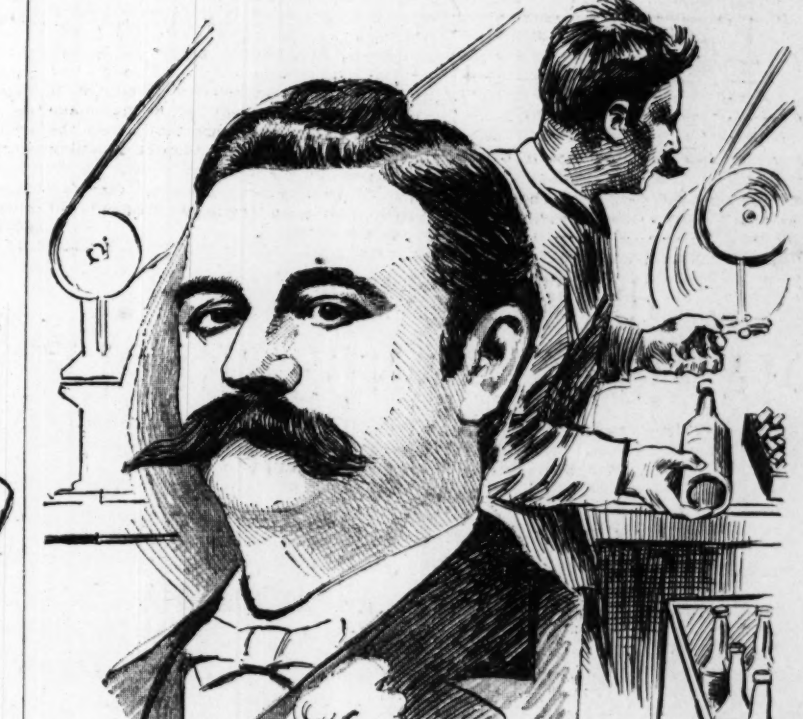
ALBERT HAMBERG OF 2357 S. JEFFERSON AV. PRES. OF THE STIFFHAT WORKERS.

WHO makes all the hats, and how are they made?

There are forty skilled hatmakers in St. Louis, men of whose work the community knows little or nothing. Twenty-five of these are makers of stiff hats, and fourteen are makers of silk hats. Several of the hat houses in the city have a hatter, but the greater part of these tradesmen all work at the same place, the only concern in the city which makes silk and stiff hats.

The silk hatmakers of St. Louis were a considerable body of tradesmen in the halcyon day of the silk hat. When the dressy southern gentleman, with his silk hat and his high-heeled boots, was constantly coming to a demand for silk hats than there is in this day, when the prosperous St. Louisian is content to wear much less pretentious headgear than men of his station were thirty, forty and fifty years ago. The silk hat's slump in favor has had the effect of reducing the ranks of the silk hatmakers in St. Louis from almost a hundred to fourteen.

Unlike the stiff hat, the silk hat is wholly made in St. Louis. It is built altogether by hand, and none but the most skillful of workmen are trusted with the fine fabrics which make up the hat. The hatter takes first a block shaped like the interior of the hat he is to make. Around this he builds a hat of muslin stiffened with shellac. The silk, which is imported from Germany and France, is then applied by pressing, using nothing but water and a hot iron. The hatter must know when his iron is at the proper heat. He must iron the silk over the muslin with great care and patience, for a hat that is to sell for from \$5 to \$8 cannot be hurriedly made. Apprentices must serve four years at the trade before they can become journeymen in the craft. The silk hatmakers of St. Louis have a strong union, and their scale is \$18 a week. The most of them work by the piece and make even more than this. Just now the business is good, and the hatmakers are encouraged to believe, the industry will be long again



CASPER ST. GERMAIN 720 LYNCH ST.

FOR 28 consecutive years Casper St. Germain has stood nine or ten hours every day except Sunday in front of a corking machine at the Anheuser-Busch St. Louis brewery and deftly slipped corks into the mouths of from twelve to fifteen thousand bottles every day.

In the 28 years he has worked there he has placed corks in not less than 10,000,000 bottles, doing every day the same work in the same place in the same way.

The champion corker at the big brewery is a Frenchman. He is 50—big, strong and fine looking, and the guides at the brewery point him out with some pride to visitors as "the man who has worked 28 years right where he stands and has never been sick."

St. Germain stands before a machine which pushes the cork down when it is placed in the mouth of the bottle. A box of corks stand at his right, and a helper hands bottles filled with beer up from the left. St. Germain takes the proffered bottle with the left hand and places it in the machine, while with his right he is picking a cork from the box and swinging it in where he can deftly thrust it into the bottle's mouth and withdraw his hand just in

time to escape the stroke of the steel plunger which sends the cork home. Another helper takes the bottle from the machine. In this way, always making the same movements, with the same speed and with never a fumble, St. Germain puts his bottles in 15,000 pint bottles or 12,000 quart bottles in a single day.

For this never-varying work, in which he is happy and content, St. Germain is paid \$2 a day. He lives at 720 Lynch street, within a few blocks of the brewery, and owns two valuable double houses there. They are both new bricks, and are the product of the big Frenchman's thrift. He has taken good care of his health and escaped any loss of wages because of illness; he has lived modestly, and has saved his money. Now he is considerably ahead in the world, though working at a moderate wage.

St. Germain, 28 years in the same place at the same work, in the same way, has been "everlastingly at it."

He speaks French and German, but uses little English. He is one of 400 men in the breweries of St. Louis who work at filling and corking bottles.

I could not see any point where the expenditures would begin to grow less. So, after considering the situation very carefully, I unfolded a plan to Mrs. Caldwell.

It was this: That when I received the check for my salary I would turn it over to her, uncashed. She was to get the money on it and would take care of me and the balance of the children. She was to pay all the bills. All the accounts were to be kept in her name. My name was not to appear in any transaction affecting the family.

That arrangement has been in force continually since. I have never had occasion to regret it. Only once in that time have I seen a bill collector and he came to me under a mistaken impression. I referred him back to Mrs. Caldwell and he received his money from her.

As a consequence of our agreement, I never have any more money with me than is necessary to pay my necessary and legitimate expenses. There are great advantages in this connection.

There are many calls for money that fall to every man that he would feel obliged to meet if he had it. There is a multitude of opportunities extended to him to subscribe to various funds and sometimes he has acquaintances who wish to borrow money, and, may be, not pay it back. If he has no money he can turn all these opportunities away without feeling the stings of his conscience. But, if he should have the money, he would probably yield to them.

Now, with my plan, I refer all meritorious calls for money to Mrs. Caldwell, who, if they pass her scrutiny, responds as liberally as her finances will allow.

I recognize that she is a better business man than I and I am satisfied to trust to her judgment. I know that she will always do what is best.

To illustrate how absolute is her control of the family treasure, I will tell a little story of a summer home in the mountains which we possess.

It gets very warm in the summer season in Little Rock and a few years ago I felt I would like to have a retreat in the mountains. I found a place that suited me exactly and I ascertained I could get 40 acres of land there at a cost of \$100. Then I made my estimate of the cost of a cheap house I wanted to build on it.

My next step was to take the estimate to Mrs. Caldwell. She looked over it and said: "I don't think I can afford to put that much money in a summer cottage," she said.

"Why, I asked.

"Because," was the reply, "it is so situated that if we should ever wish to sell it we could not get 10 per cent on the sums invested from anybody."

That argument apparently settled the matter and Mrs. Caldwell seemed determined not to make the investment. I was upon the point of yielding finally, when I thought of a strong argument why the place should be purchased and the house built.

"Your argument is a good one when the surface of the plan is considered," said I, opening the discussion. "But here is another point you must take into consideration. While I live you get my salary. If this cottage is built out here and I can come here every summer I am sure my life will be prolonged from seven to ten years. During all that time my salary will continue to come if I believe myself and I probably shall. Now, looked at in this view, isn't the investment as a purely financial one good?"

"This argument convinced her.

"I had not thought of that," she said, and she made the contract for the erection of the cottage.

I believe that the wife is always the economical member of the family. Especially is this true when she is entrusted with the responsibilities of administering the finances of the household. At least, I have found it so.

It may be said that for a quarter of a century I have not had any money to spend foolishly or invest unwisely. I have been freed from financial cares and the terror of the bill collector.

CANNOT SPEND MONEY WITHOUT WIFE'S CONSENT

JUDGE HENRY C. CALDWELL, who, for 36 years, has been a great light of the United States judiciary, has, for 25 years, allowed his wife absolute control of his financial affairs, and he says the arrangement has promoted both his happiness and his fortune.

Under this novel plan Mrs. Caldwell is business member of the matrimonial partnership, as such, looks after every little thing that has the appearance of business which affects her family.

Thus, Judge Caldwell is concerned only with the affairs of his office.

Judge Caldwell is the oldest federal judge at point of service in the United States, except District Judge Jackson of West Virginia, who has two months the better of

him in age. He was appointed to the district bench by President Lincoln in 1864 and elevated to the circuit bench by President Harrison. He is 84½ years old.

Judge Caldwell resides in Little Rock, Ark., whither he led a regiment of Union soldiers in 1862. Much of his time, however, is spent in St. Louis. When in this city he lives at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

By JUDGE H. C. CALDWELL.

I AM SURE that I have added a great deal to my happiness in the last 25 years by allowing my wife to control absolutely my financial affairs, which have been limited at all times to a meager salary.

Until a year ago I found that I could not make my salary meet expenses

SPRING HATS. SHOWING THE BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE COMING SEASON



THIS is a beautiful creation of white illusion designed in gold braid, with white ribbon and aigrette.

THIS design is made of buff colored felt, faced with black velvet and trimmed with pink roses and green leaves.

LIGHT blue straw is the groundwork of this dainty creation, and it is trimmed with yellow lace and pink flowers.

THIS is of white straw, faced with cream lace. There is a heavy wreath of dark green leaves and a bow of pale Nile green.

THIS hat is of blue, green and pink, changeable effect. Feathers of bronze green, with gold crescent-shaped spots.

QUEEN VICTORIA many years ago set the fashion for the hats that are stylish this winter. The late Queen had several favorite shapes in headwear which she never gave up, no matter how the styles varied. In one thing these hats never changed. They always bent down in the back, covering the nape of the neck.

This was the shape of one of the first hats Victoria wore during her married life, and it is the model after which this winter's style was planned.

This old, old shape was designed by the court milliner for the Queen to wear when she went sailing with her husband on the royal yacht. The back could be turned up or down at will, and the hat pleased the Queen so well that she used the same shape all her life.

The Queen was also the first to start the fashion of wearing hats in town. Before her day ladies wore hats only in the country or on a journey. In town it was the fashion to go bareheaded—or with some filmy lace thrown over the head, and this is still the mode with the poor in many parts of Britain, as well as with ladies of fashion in some Latin countries.

The Queen changed this by wearing a large, shady hat—a boat shape, that dropped in the back and front—made of the finest black Dunstable plait and trimmed with beautiful ostrich plumes. She was always most particular about the fit of her hats known everywhere in England.

Fifty years ago the court hatter brought out a riding hat for ladies. The Queen liked it and the court hatter's fortune was made. Ostrich feathers were her favorite trimming. She had a large and beautiful collection of these and chose the plumes for her

made by a man-milliner in Graftonshire, is a hat that have had musical education bring these prices, not natural singers; for birds, like people, must have their voices cultivated if high prices are to be paid for them. The most fashionable pet bird at present is the German bullfinch. The bullfinch is so tiny that it seems incredible that he can pour such a flood of music from his little throat.

These little musicians are sent to what Germans call "bird seminaries." They must go to these schools just after they are hatched. Here they are separated from the old birds and each nestful of downy little creatures is put in a dark room alone. If they should by any accident hear the singing of a bird it will be a drawback to their education. Gradually a few rays of light are admitted to the room, and then a small reed organ is played softly.

For two or three hours at a time the same tune is played over and over. Soon there comes a faint chirping from the nest. The young birds are trying to imitate the organ. This is their kindergarten course.

They take to it very kindly.

After a few weeks the bullfinches become accurate, for birds trained in this fashion rarely have a false note. Then they are separated into classes and put in a room with birds of the same degree of advancement.

Whenever one bird develops an unusually fine voice he has a private tutor. The teacher occasionally whistles tunes to him, but usually plays a flute, since birds are more adept in catching flute notes. The student has thoroughly mastered one tune is he allowed to hear another. A bullfinch that can pipe four songs has a large repertoire.

For he will pipe them accurately, never missing a note.

The St. Andrewsburg canary is the most famous member of that family. He comes from the village of the same name. A good singer of this breed brings \$100. There are a number of canary teachers in Germany who make a good living out of this occupation. At first a nightingale is put in the room with a nest of young canaries, and they learn their first notes from a feathered instructor. The object of this is to prevent them from acquiring the staccato notes that are used by the ordinary breed of canaries. Usually only one bird in a nest shows signs of a really fine voice, and to this one only is given private instruction.

The most intelligent pet bird is the white Java sparrow. It has but few notes—but many do not consider this a drawback, since it is never noisy. It can be taught many tricks, and is affectionate.

If kept constantly in a cage, it becomes stupid and is apt to pine away, but with the range of a room and if talked to and noticed, it is soon quite tame and has many amusing ways. It will eat out of the hand, make its daily toilet before a small mirror and can be easily taught to kiss any one if they will hold in the mouth some tid-bit. These birds should always be kept in pairs.

With their snowy plumage and brilliant crimson beaks they are ornamental as well as diverting. Invaluable and these creatures are interesting companions. They are never expensive, since they do not possess any musical ability. A good pair brings about \$15, sometimes \$21.

Chaffinches and linnets are popular in England, but little known in America. Like the Java sparrow, they are affectionate and easily tamed. They are favorite pets with Marie Correll and Queen Alexandra has a linnets that is said to be the finest singer of its kind in the world. Gray Java sparrows and green love-birds also make pretty pets, though not songsters.

The parrot, probably on account of his noisy manner and the discordant squawks which he will persist in, despite education and discipline, has fallen into unpopularity. Green parrots from South America are usually the best talkers. By time and patience they may be taught many accomplishments. When they have once learned anything they never forget it. But even a highly educated trick parrot cannot bring as much as \$25.

DIAMONDS HAVE DECLINED IN 20 YEARS

In Spite of the Advance Since the Opening of the South African War, You Can't Get as Much Money for Briliants as Formerly.

IN SPITE of the general advance in the price of diamonds owing to the war in South Africa, diamonds today are worth 20 per cent less than twenty years ago. Yet the belief is firmly fixed in the minds of a great many persons, judging from the inquiries made of jewelers, that diamonds are a safe investment, and that their value rarely, if ever, fluctuates.

Diamond dealers are constantly receiving visits from people who think that a diamond purchased years ago has retained its value and that they will have little or no trouble in getting for it almost if not quite as much as they paid perhaps twenty years ago. To the average diamond dealer these people are, as a general thing, a source of annoyance, for the reason that they are always incredulous when told of the change in value diamonds have undergone. When the jeweler offers them, say, 20 per cent of what they paid for the stone years ago, they generally regard it as an absurd proposition, and make for the next dealer's, only to find that his price is the same and that the possession which they had looked upon as a valuable asset has depreciated in value.

As a matter of fact in these days diamonds are much like stocks in being up in value one minute and perhaps down the next. The loss was largely responsible for this. The largest source of the world's diamond supply being in the territory affected, the market for diamonds has been uncertain ever since hostilities began. Diamonds today are worth 20 per cent more than they were just before the trouble in the Transvaal started. Even with this abnormal influence on the market, diamonds have not reached the prices of twenty and thirty years ago, for the reason that the output today is about a third greater than then.

That is one of the reasons why persons with heirlooms in the way of gems to sell do not get the prices they expect. Another reason is that the style of cutting has changed almost as radically as the fashions in clothes. Today the diamond dealer a stone purchased twenty years ago is in appearance as old-fashioned as a suit of clothes of that period is to the tailor. Instead of being cut oval or cushion-shape, as diamonds were then, stones of today are cut round, thus increasing the number of surfaces. It used to be the style to have a large table, as the upper surface of a diamond is called, and to obtain this a stone was cut in the form of a cushion. This style was changed not many years ago upon the discovery that by cutting a stone round and increasing the number of facets its brilliancy was greatly increased. This style has come to be adopted to the exclusion of all others, and a diamond's value today depends upon its size when reduced to this form.

All diamonds of an old-fashioned cutting can be reduced to the round form, and as a result of the process greater brilliancy is added to them, but the change from the old to the new style is not accomplished without a considerable loss in significance a diamond heirloom brought to the dealer to be converted into cash is apt to be less valuable as a trade article than its owner imagines. If it was purchased more than twenty years ago he will be indeed lucky if he realizes a third of its original price.

The other day a man made a tour of the diamond houses in Maiden lane in New York with a pair of diamond earrings for which he paid twenty years ago \$75. In all but two places the stones were pronounced faultless but old-fashioned. The highest offer he received anywhere for them was \$150, although he expected three times as much.

"That only illustrates what a hard thing it is to sell diamond jewelry and get anything like what you paid for it," said a diamond expert. "Diamond dealers are constantly compelled to disabuse people's minds of the idea that because they have good-looking diamonds they ought to get a big price. Diamonds are a great deal more plentiful than they were when a great deal

of the jewelry that is offered for sale was bought. It is not so very long ago that the Kimberley mine was the only one in South Africa and a diamond from it was looked upon as a great thing. In fact the name added a little to its intrinsic value. With the opening of new mines the prices have gradually fallen until they are nothing like what they used to be.

"There is also another reason why a person has a hard time finding a purchaser for diamond jewelry. That is the dislike dealers have to buying stones in this way. Unless a person is vouched

HOW TO MAKE A PIANIST'S HANDS SUPPLE

Paderewski's Method and a Physician Musician's Comment.



NEW YORK, Feb. 3. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MR. STEINBERG, one of Paderewski's most intimate friends, says that when the great pianist is to play in public he turns his hands over to his valet, who rubs the fingers until they tingle.

Then he takes one finger after the other and turns and twists it in the palm of his hand always turning the one way. This makes the fingers supple and keeps the knuckles in good working order.

Last he rubs the palm of each hand very hard—as hard as the pianist can stand it. Just before Paderewski goes on the stage to play he has a basin of hot water brought to his dressing room. In this he immerses his hands.

"Hot! I should say so. Just about as hot as it is possible for anyone to stand it," is the way he himself describes it.

Dr. William Mason, the dean of the musical profession in New York, describes why a musician's hands must be supple and how they are made so.

By DR. WILLIAM MASON.

THE pianist's hands must be exceedingly flexible, every muscle under control, and that control must be so perfect that after each note is struck the muscles that have been used can to a slight degree be relaxed and simply enough firmness retained to control the movement of the hand.

This in itself is an exercising of the muscles of the hands. For every chord, every

note sounded, there must be a contraction and relaxation of the muscles of the hand and arm.

Aside from this, Mr. Paderewski's method is an excellent one. But if he were questioned closely on the subject without doubt you would find that he does more to keep his hands supple than simply massaging them.

A thorough massaging of the hands every night and bathing them in hot water cannot but help strengthen and develop the muscles and make the hands limber. Of course the massage should be given carefully and, as Paderewski says, the fingers "rubbed the same way." For a reverse action of the hand and operation on the muscles may undo all good the thorough work has accomplished.

Every movement of the fingers necessarily brings into play the muscles that run up through the arm, and nothing is better for the development of these muscles than a gradual bending of the fingers, first from the second joints, next from the knuckles, and then the bringing of the fingers as far over the palm of the hand as possible.

An exercise very beneficial to the muscles of the arm is that of playing a scale of five notes, emphasizing the first rate of five notes, and then bringing the emphasis on the last note, and so on.

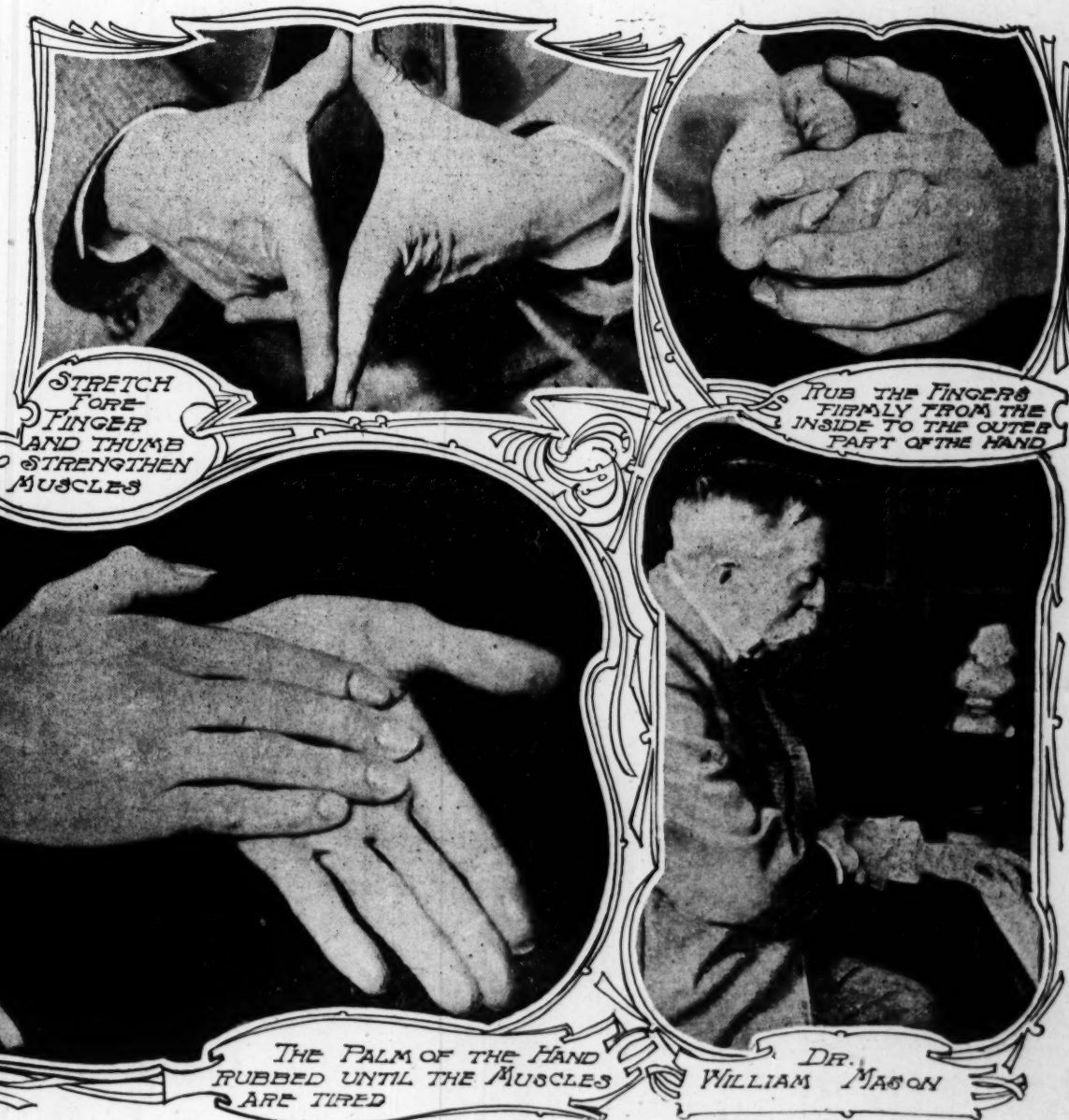
The striking of a note, by raising the finger from the knuckles only, or playing by raising the wrist mechanically, will often produce a harsh tone; but the velvety, soft tone that is so beautiful and effective is produced by the working of all the muscles of the arm and hand combined.

longer for her to reach the first finger if she plays in the scale of nine.

The development of the muscles, if beneficial, must be uniform and complete. This can only be accomplished by hard, earnest work.

One who would be an accomplished pianist must have an equal development of the muscles of the arms and hands, just the same as she must have a certain sense of the emotional as well as the technical side of music.

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THE PALM OF THE HAND RUBBED UNTIL THE MUSCLES ARE TIRED

DR. WILLIAM MASON

STRETCH FORE FINGER AND THUMB TO STRENGTHEN MUSCLES

RUB THE FINGERS FIRMLY FROM THE INSIDE TO THE OUTSIDE PART OF THE HAND

ROTARY MOVEMENT ON BACK OF HAND ADDS TO SUPPLENESS OF THE KNUCKLES

METALS THAT JEWELERS USE

THE director of the mint at Washington, D. C., has for many years made an estimate of the amount of gold and silver consumed in this country in our industrial arts and manufactures, which estimate has been based upon the bullion supplied by the mints and assay offices, as well as the figures from private refiners and manufacturers to whom inquiry has been sent on this subject.

For the last decade experts have seriously questioned the estimates of the coin in circulation and coin consumed in the arts, as made by the bureau of the mint on these figures and on the table based on an elaborate investigation made in 1885. To remove all doubts on this subject and to determine the consumption of gold and silver, both bars and coin, in the industrial arts in the United States, the director of the mint, last December, sent circulars to jewelers throughout the country, asking as a favor that the jewelers fill out the blank showing the amount of coin or bars, gold or silver, which they consume either in their repair work or in manufacturing. The returns from these inquiries, though by no means complete, served to make much more accurate the figures on the consumption of gold and silver in the last report of the

director of the mint, and an effort will now be made to obtain even fuller returns for the next report.

With this object in view a circular and blank similar to that sent out last year, will be issued in January to all manufacturers using gold or silver, as well as to all jewelers, including those who do even the smallest of repair work, with the request that the recipients fill in the figures required.

In doing this the jeweler may feel sure that his figures will never be used except in making a grand total and will be held strictly confidential by the treasury department. Among the reasons which it

is believed caused persons in the past to hesitate in answering these inquiries was the fear that they had, in using up coin, inadvertently violated a statute and that an admission of this fact might be used against them. Such a fear is absolutely without foundation, as there is no contention that the use of gold coin in manufactures is contrary to law.

The only object in asking for the information is to enable the treasury department to estimate as accurately as possible the money now on hand by determining the amount of United States coin lost annually by being melted up for manufacturing purposes.

TO CROSS THE OCEAN IN 11-FOOT BOAT

THE ambition of Miss Albena Carpenter of Nashua, N. H., is to travel from Atlantic City to England—more than a 2000-mile trip—in a canvas boat 11 feet long.

The boat is now being built by Capt. Andrews, "the lone ocean voyager." It is expected that the start will be made in June. The captain has several times made the trip alone, and each time in a boat smaller than

the one used on the last trip.

Miss Carpenter is a noted swimmer. Through her ability in this direction she first came to the notice of Capt. Andrews. When she heard of his intended trip she applied for a place in the boat. The obstacles and hardships are many, she knows, but she is determined to make the trip. Whether or not she will go, however, depends on the decision of Capt. Andrews.

TEACHING BIRDS TO SING.

By JAMES H. HARRISON, a Liverpool Bird Trainer.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

THE time is past when people are content with the ordinary canary. All over the world there is now a demand for fine singers. From \$100 to \$150 is often paid for a well-trained bird.

Birds that have had musical education bring these prices, not natural singers; for birds, like people, must have their voices cultivated if high prices are to be paid for them. The most fashionable pet bird at present is the German bullfinch. The bullfinch is so tiny that it seems incredible that he can pour such a flood of music from his little throat.

These little musicians are sent to what Germans call "bird seminaries." They must go to these schools just after they are hatched. Here they are separated from the old birds and each nestful of downy little creatures is put in a dark room alone. If they should by any accident hear the singing of a bird it will be a drawback to their education. Gradually a few rays of light are admitted to the room, and then a small reed organ is played softly.

For two or three hours at a time the same tune is played over and over. Soon there comes a faint chirping from the nest. The young birds are trying to imitate the organ. This is their kindergarten course.

They take to it very kindly.

After a few weeks the bullfinches become accurate, for birds trained in this fashion rarely have a false note. Then they are separated into classes and put in a room with birds of the same degree of advancement.

Whenever one bird develops an unusually fine voice he has a private tutor. The teacher occasionally whistles tunes to him, but usually plays a flute, since birds are more adept in catching flute notes. The student has thoroughly mastered one tune is he allowed to hear another. A bullfinch that can pipe four songs has a large repertoire.

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The most intelligent pet bird is the white Java sparrow. It has but few notes—but many do not consider this a drawback, since it is never noisy. It can be taught many tricks, and is affectionate.

If kept constantly in a cage, it becomes stupid and is apt to pine away, but with the range of a room and if talked to and noticed, it is soon quite tame and has many amusing ways. It will eat out of the hand, make its daily toilet before a small mirror and can be easily taught to kiss any one if they will hold in the mouth some tid-bit. These birds should always be kept in pairs.

With their snowy plumage and brilliant crimson beaks they are ornamental as well as diverting. Invaluable and these creatures are interesting companions. They are never expensive, since they do not possess any musical ability. A good pair brings about \$15, sometimes \$21.

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PRESENT DAY ACTIVITY AMONG NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

The Five Civilized Tribes, the Osages and the Kickapoos, All Striving for Recognition by the United States and Mexican Governments.

THE American Indian is just now occupying a very prominent place in the press of the country. Washington dispatches announce that the new census returns are going to show more Indians in the country now than were here when Columbus came; the Indian Territory is in a fair way to be made a part of what is going to be the new State of Oklahoma; the Osage Indians are petitioning Congress for self-rule, setting forth that they have become a civilized people, are good citizens and industrious, who educate their children and conform to law as well as any of the people of the states enjoying self-government; the Kickapoo Indians are petitioning the Mexican government for a reservation in the State of Coahuila; the Creeks have had a farcical war; the Mayas are fighting with the Mexican soldiers in Yucatan, and a new commander has been sent into the mountains of North Mexico to conquer the Yaquis.

These latter-day activities among the aboriginal peoples are indications that the Indian is still struggling for his own. He is not struggling as strenuously as he did under Pontiac, Tecumseh and Sitting Bull, but he is still a protestant against the loss of his country beautiful and his wilderness well-beloved. From the Indian, pulsant, has in less than a century become the Indian without power—powerless alike to hold his own by force of arms or to refuse to accept the civilization of the whites. The Indian of the primitive type—the Indian of the pale and panther grace, the young bow and the young American's delight—will disappear with greater rapidity in the next ten years than he is gone in any three or four decades of the past. The day of the tepee, the tribe and the reservation is near twilight. Henceforth must the Indian, in his customs, his society, his government and dress, be a white man, lending a hand in the day's work and supporting himself in the way and wise in which the white man lives.

It is the enthusiastic census enumerator, and not the ethnologist, who is ready to say there are more Indians in the country now than were here when Columbus came. The best that can be expected of the most recent count is 200,000. Even that would be a gain of 10,000 over the census figures of 1890.

When Eric the Red came to North America from Iceland in the eleventh century he explored much of the new England coast and saw nothing of an Indian. Ewald, the first of the bold Norsemen's sons to repeat his father's trip to the new-found land, found traces of fires and remnants of cooked flesh, but, though he and his men were on the New England coast through an entire winter, they saw no natives. It was not until Thorwald, the second son of Eric, made the trip that the first natives were seen. Seeing a little party of the red men in the wood along shore, the Norsemen stole upon them and attacked them furiously, slaying some and making others captive. In an attack upon the Europeans, by reinforcements, Thorwald himself was slain. The Indian could not have been numerous on the Atlantic coast at that early time, else Eric and Ewald would have seen something of him.

Prof. J. W. Powell, chief of the United States Bureau of Ethnology for many years, estimates that there are now less than half as many Indians in the United States as were here when Columbus came. The people who came in the Mayflower found several tribes of Indians along the New England coast. De Soto, along the

hundred years before, had found Indians numerous all along his disastrous march from Florida to the Ozarks; Marquette, in 1673, found Indians all along the great lakes, the Fox, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the aggregate number of Indians along these waterways being to be several hundreds of thousands; Coronado found populous nations of Indians in the far Northwest, found Indians numerous all along the route; George Catlin, who spent several years among the Indians of the Northwest early in the present century, found such tribes as the Mandans, the Arikaras, the Crow, the Sioux, the Cheyenne, very numerous, some of them numbering upwards of 50,000 souls. The people who settled the country found Indians from Maine to California and from Lake Superior to the Rio Grande. From these facts the ethnologist is led to believe that the Indians of the United States during the early days of Caucasian settlement did not number less than a million and were more likely as numerous as the white man. At the rate it is ridiculous to suggest that there are as many Indians in the United States today as there have been at any period since Columbus discovered the new world.

It is doubtless true that the Indian has long ago ceased to lose in numbers. The things which depleted his ranks are no longer visited upon him. His heaviest losses in the early days were due to wars with white men. Poorly armed and unskilled in war, and lacking the cunning of the Caucasian, poor he won very few of the engagements he fought with the newcomer and almost invariably suffered the greatest loss in men killed. Epidemics of disease also decimated his ranks. Between 1834 and 1840 almost 50,000 men, women and children of the tribes of the Upper Missouri river died with smallpox, taken among them by a steamboat from St. Louis. The Mandan nation was by this single epidemic rendered extinct, and the Crow and Cheyenne suffered terribly. Such ravages of disease were unknown among the Indians before the advent of the white man.

A majority of the Indians in the United States are now in the Indian Territory. The great tribes of the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws have made such progress there that it is now proposed to make of their territory either a part of a new state with Oklahoma or at an early date a separate state. It is singular that these tribes, which have fared best through the white occupation, are all from the South, and were the butt end of the race in its halcyon days, equalling neither in numbers or power the great tribes of the North and the Northwest. But they were quick to accept the inevitable, and to become citizens of a state of the Union is ere long to be their reward.

The Osage Indians, who are now petitioning the government for self-rule, have a distinction among the aboriginal peoples. They are the largest Indians of North America. Excepting the giants of Patagonia, they are the largest Indians known. Few of the Osage men grow less than six feet high; many of them are six feet six; a few of them are seven feet tall. The history of the tribe, as it has been handed down through the years, is one of the most interesting relations in ethnology. The Osage is of Siouan or Dakota stock. He is the original owner of what is now the state of Missouri. It is a tradition of the tribe that years ago the Osage came up the



Mississippi river from the South and settled near the present site of St. Louis. They were a numerous people and great hunters, and they came to this part of the valley to be nearer the buffalo. Three times each year the men of the tribe organized a great hunting party and went out on the plains. Here they hunted buffalo and jerked meat for the intervals between hunts. Oftentimes they would venture so far upon the plains they would meet hunting parties of the Cheyennes, Pawnees and Arapahoes, and some of the fiercest of Indian battles were fought by the Osages and their foes of the Northwest on the plains of what are now the states of Nebraska and Kansas. It was when the

white man pressed them too hard on the east, crippling them so they were no longer able to go on the buffalo hunts and defend themselves against the warlike men from the Northwest, that the Osages began losing their power. When Marquette descended the Mississippi in 1673 they were a numerous and powerful tribe, living along the mouth of the Missouri river and calling themselves the Vasaahs. They were famed all through the valley as the greatest hunters. In 1804 the Osages were no longer the powerful tribe they had been. They had fought the white man with great ferocity, and had always been beaten. In 1880 they made up the bulk of an Indian army which attacked St. Louis, and were routed

with slaughter. They numbered 6300 people in 1804. Smallpox had killed thousands of them, and wars with the Sacs and Foxes had cost them the flower of their fighting force. They no longer dared hunt on the plains. Only the most powerful could escape destruction there. They formed an alliance with the Illinois Indians, who had been driven from the Illinois valley, and held their own for a while, making a truce with the Sacs and Fox tribes in 1804. But the spirit of the Osage had been broken, and in 1871 he left Missouri and went to his present reservation on the southeast corner of Kansas, where he remains today. In his new home the Osage has prospered. He became a farmer and raised good crops, and

he is now among the most advanced of Indians, with a few Kaw and Quapaw in the Osages, now numbering a little less than 2000 people, have 1,470,000 acres of rich land, purchased from the Cherokees. The Osage of today is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen. He is reputed to be the richest of Indians, and his appeal for self-government is not the supplication of a savage, but that of an Indian who has made great strides in civilization. The Kickapoo Indians, who are asking the Mexican government for a reservation in the State of Coahuila, are the first tribe to leave the United States. The Kickapoos belong to the comprehensive Algonquin family, and were first found around Lake

Michigan by Samuel Champlain in 1611. The tribe is now divided between Mexico and Kansas. The Kansas Kickapoos number 250, with 20,373 acres of land on their reservation, and 225, mostly mixed Kickapoos and Pottawatomie Indians, on the Sac and Fox reservation in Oklahoma. The principal part of the full-blood Kickapoos have been in Mexico more than 40 years. The tribe originally lived along the southeast shores of Lake Michigan. It afterward occupied parts of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. The men are large and fine looking and many of the Kickapoo women are pretty. They have been famous for their horsemanship wherever they have wandered. They supported the Indian alliance in Pontiac's war, took sides with the British during the revolution and the war of 1812 and formed the bulk of Tecumseh's army in the battle of Tippecanoe. Tecumseh was a Shawnee chief, but the Kickapoos did most of his fighting. They were fierce haters of the encroaching whites and when finally dispossessed of their lands in Illinois and Indiana they went to the Osage river. They had only been conquered by such warriors as Gen. Scott, Zachary Taylor and William Henry Harrison. Their lands were ceded in 1815 and they were given \$3000 a year for 15 years. Some of the tribe refused to locate on the Osage river reservation and went on to Texas, declaring that they would not live in the United States. They were good as their threat, for when Texas became a part of the United States the Texas Kickapoos went on to Mexico. In 1854 the Kickapoos on the Osage river went on the warpath. At this time they numbered 500 people. Some of these went to Mexico to join the Kickapoos there when their uprising was put down by the government. The rest of them were sent to a reservation in Kansas and a portion of these joined the Kickapoos in Mexico during the Civil war. The tribe's appeal for a reservation in the State of Coahuila indicates its intention to stay out of the United States. The Kickapoos will not be governed by the people who took their lands.

The Mayas, who have gone to war with the Mexican troops in Yucatan, are descendants of a people not only more ancient than the Aztecs but surpassing all other native people of the western hemisphere in intelligence. The Mayas occupied what are now Yucatan and Honduras. They were at one time a numerous and powerful people and America is richest in archeology where they lived. There is no other such archeological treasure in America as the ruins of the old Maya city of Copan, in Honduras, and the many hundreds of remains of these people in Yucatan. The Mayas had a literature of their own, a calendar and great temples and palaces, and there is no greater mystery in the world's ethnology than that of the almost complete disappearance of these people. The Mayas of the present day number less than 1000. They are among the most wretched of American Indians, living in the dense, dank forests of Yucatan and living lazily and miserably. The Peabody Exploration Society some years ago secured from the Mexican and Honduras governments permission to explore the ruins of Copan and others of the Maya cities and protect the ruins from vandalism and theft. The Americans working there have found the country so infested by pestiferous insects and malarial air that it is almost impossible for human beings to work where Copan, the capital city of the Mayas, stood. It is known beyond doubt that there has been some geological alteration in the country of the Mayas since the time when they flourished, for not even a Maya could have lived in such a vast swamp as that in which the ruins of Copan stand today. It is not impossible that earthquakes or a sinking of the isthmus had something to do with the destruction of the Mayas. Certain it is that something occurred to all but exterminate them, for when Cortes came they were as old to the Aztecs as the mound builders of the United States are old to the Indians.

INDIAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN PATAGONIA

One of Them, Tehuelches, Is a Race of Giants, Women as Well as Men—Channel Indians, Who Are an Entirely Different Family.

By J. B. HATCHER of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DURING three years of exploration in southern South America in behalf of Princeton University I had abundant opportunity to observe the natives in that part of the country lying beyond the forty-sixth parallel of southern latitude, including the mainland and the adjacent islands as far south as Cape Horn.

The people living in this region belong to four distinct tribes, each inhabiting a certain limited area and differing from the others in language, customs and physical development.

Most striking of these peoples are the Tehuelches, that so-called race of giants, made famous by the exaggerated accounts of them brought home by the earliest travelers from Magellan's time to the beginning of the present century. Of splendid physique, they are abundantly able to withstand the rigorous climate of the bleak, treeless plains of eastern Patagonia.

Though not a race of giants, the Tehuelches are decidedly above the average size. Of the 300 Tehuelches living between the Santa Cruz river and the Strait of Magellan, I should place the average height of the men at not less than five feet eleven inches, with an average weight of 175 pounds. The fully grown women (those above 24 years of age) I should estimate at five feet seven inches, and of an average weight of but little, if any, short of that of the men.

This lack of disparity between the physical development of the sexes is paralleled also in their mental development. It is noteworthy and is due very largely to the division of labor among them. The labor necessary for the support of the family is more equally divided between husband and wife, among the Tehuelches, than is common with the Indian tribes of North America.

The frank, open countenance of the Tehuelche at once affords any unguessed and establishes a feeling of confidence in the mind of the solitary traveler who, in the course of his lonely wanderings throughout

Patagonia may, by chance or necessity, be thrown among them.

The Tehuelches were formerly considerably more numerous than at present, though it is hardly possible that they at any time numbered more than 5000.

It is doubtful if there are more than 500 of them remaining in all Patagonia, and this small number is being rapidly reduced by diseases introduced among them through contact with the whites. That they are not a prolific people is strikingly evidenced by the small number of children common to pure-bred Tehuelche families. In cases where both parents were of pure Tehuelche stock I do not remember to have seen more than three children in any one family, while one or two were much more generally the number and frequently there were families with no children.

Firearms are unknown among the southern Tehuelches. They rely entirely upon their skill with the bola, aided by their horses and dogs, for the capture of the guanaco and reba, the South American ostrich, from which they derive not only their chief sustenance but also the skins employed in the construction of their clothing, bedding and tents or lodges. Formerly they used the bow and arrow, but with the introduction of the horse at the advent of the Spaniards the bola entirely supplanted the bow.

Closely resembling the Tehuelches and evidently derived from the same original stock are the Onas, inhabiting the plains and timbered regions of central, northern and eastern Tierra del Fuego. Like the Tehuelches, they are of splendid physique and live entirely by the chase. They are essentially a plains people and only occasionally frequent the coast. Their island having been separated from the mainland for a remote period of time, they have been practically cut off from all communication with their relatives on the northern shores of the eastern stretches of the strait and have thus developed a language quite distinct from that of the Tehuelches, while many of their customs and arts differ materially from those of the latter.

Not being a maritime people, they have been unable to import the horse from the

mainland, so that the Onas of today are in much the same condition as were the Tehuelches of the mainland prior to the introduction of the horse. With the horse the bow and arrow is still the one indispensable weapon for offense and defense; while bolas are quite unknown among them.

Owing to the extremely advantageous nature of their lands for sheep-farming purposes and the consequent aggressiveness of the Fuegian sheep grower of the present day, the tribe is being rapidly decimated, and their extinction in the not distant future seems inevitable. Already their natural habitat is entirely occupied by Europeans, and they have been driven back into less favorable districts where food is scarce and obtained with difficulty.

The Patagonian natives of the Pacific coast differ from those of the Atlantic quite as much as do the climate, vegetation and physiographic features. The natives of the west coast, while belonging to at least two distinct tribes, may be very appropriately denominated, collectively, as Channel Indians. All their activities cluster about the coast. They live on and about the shores of the inland waters

of the Fuegian archipelago and the west coast of Patagonia, never venturing inland for more than a few miles. They are essentially a maritime people, deriving their chief and almost only sustenance from the sea. They are small in stature and inferior in physique to the Tehuelches and Onas of the Patagonian and Fuegian plains and their origin has undoubtedly been quite distinct from that of the latter tribes.

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CHANNEL INDIANS OF THE WEST COAST AND WESTERN PART OF STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

TEHUELCHES SQUAW.

For houses they usually erect exceedingly primitive structures formed of interwoven or piled-up branches of trees, which would seem, even to most semi-civilized peoples, quite inefficient protection from the storms that almost constantly prevail here. They find their chief occupation in collecting shellfish, in fishing, and in hunting the fur seal and sea otters. From the skins they make their scanty clothing, while the flesh and blubber serve them as additional food.

They eat their food either raw or slightly roasted on fires that are kept constantly burning on a few sods placed in the bottoms of their canoes. They are not entirely carnivorous, frequently varying their diet by the addition of a few species of edible fungi that grow on the beech-trees of the adjacent forests.

The Channel Indians are of two distinct tribes, differing in language, though for the most part quite similar in their mode of life and in the arts employed by them in the gaining of a livelihood.

The more numerous and more warlike and powerful of these tribes are known as the Alaculofs. They occupy all the west coast of the mainland together with the adjacent islands, the western stretches of the Strait of Magellan, southern and western Tierra del Fuego as far east as Beagle Channel and the islands lying to the southwest.

When Chicago tried to get hold of it a mass meeting of citizens was held and guards were appointed to watch the bell, but as several business men and a priest of the parish were in favor of exhibiting it Chicago went on with her plans.

One evening a party of five men, members of the Illinois Historical Society, attempted to enter the Catholic Church and get possession of the bell, but were prevented by the guards and beat a hasty retreat to Chester.

A former citizen of Kaskaskia, then residing at Chester, volunteered to help them. A skiff was rowed up the river to within a mile of the town. Four of the members waited. That day a new book agent appeared in Kaskaskia. He became acquainted with the guards and offered to watch with them that night. During the night he produced a bottle of whiskey and more was secured, with the result that the two Kaskaskia guards fell asleep. Then the watchman from the river came up and removed the bell, assisted by the bogus book agent, and it was soon on board a train bound for Chicago. It was exhibited at the World's Fair and then returned to Kaskaskia.

THE OLD BELL OF KASKASKIA.

IN anticipation of the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903, citizens of Kaskaskia, Ill., are already taking steps to protect the famous old bell which was presented to the Catholic Church at that place in 1672, to prevent it being removed and exhibited at that greatest of all coming events.

An ordinance is being prepared making it an offense against the village to attempt to carry away this bell, and a committee has been selected to bring the matter before the Legislature of Illinois.

This action was precipitated by the memory of the trying times Kaskaskia had when Chicago was preparing for the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Although the bell has cracked and weather beaten, and although the French and Latin inscriptions with which it was once decorated are no longer visible, it is still very dear to the people of Kaskaskia, and they prize it above all other possessions.

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LUCKY STONES.

IT is now the fashion to wear one's lucky stones in an amulet fastened around the throat by a slender gold chain. The list is: January, hyacinth or garnet; February, amethyst; May, agate; June, emerald; July, ruby or onyx; August, carnelian or sardonyx; September, chrysoberyl; October, opal or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

A TEHUELCHES BRAYE TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

MORE THAN 2,525,000 LAMPS LIGHT ST. LOUIS EVERY NIGHT

Light Enough Is Produced to Flash Signals to Mars Could It Be Concentrated and Focused.

IN lighting her highways and houses St. Louis expends every year \$3,621,600, gives constant employment to 1700 skilled workmen, burns 773,580 tons of coal, uses 500 miles of gas mains and more than 2000 miles of electric wires.

Within the city limits are 1,000,000 incandescent electric lamps.

113,000 arc lamps.

10,000 street gas lamps.

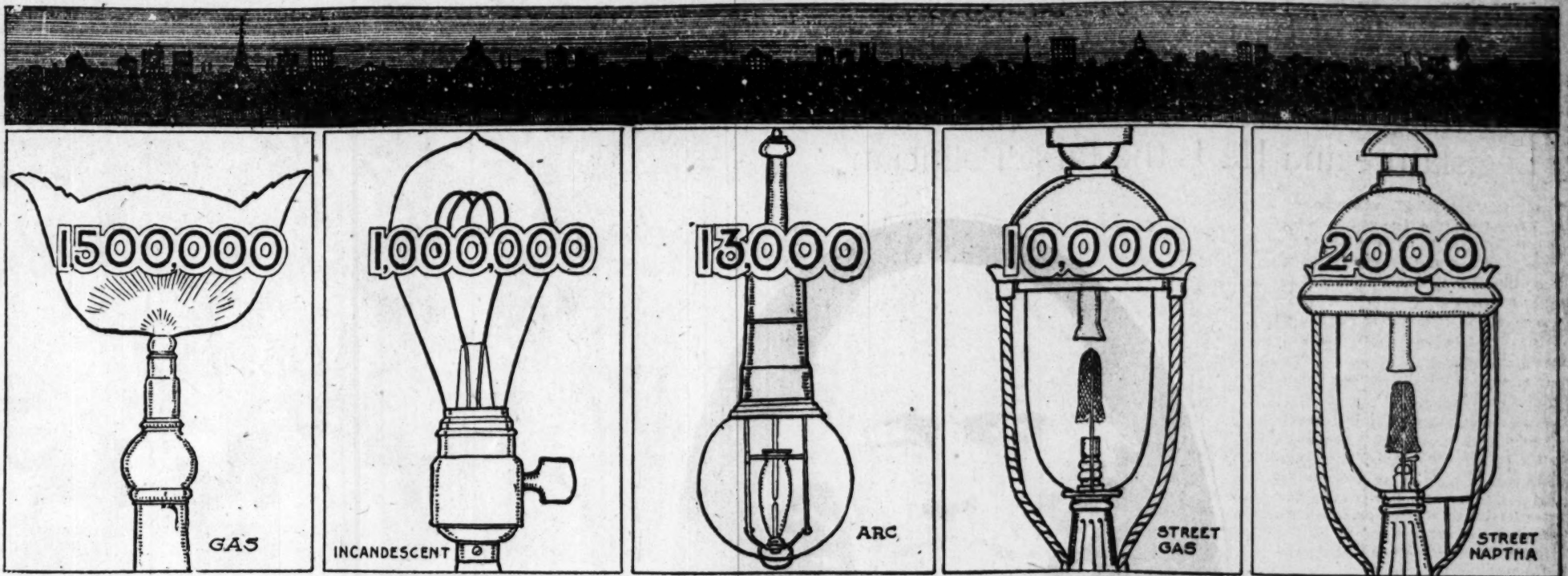
2000 street naphtha lamps and 1,500,000 ordinary gas jets.

No record is kept of the number of coal oil lamps in use or the amount of oil consumed in them.

All told, these lamps produce 9,720,000 candle power of light; enough, if concentrated and focused, to flash signals to Mars every day and night in making what is technically termed "artificial light" in St. Louis.

They are the Missouri Edison Electric Co., The Laclede Gaslight Co., The Imperial Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., The Seckner Contracting Co., The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Carondelet, The Carondelet Electric Light and Power Co., The Carondelet Gaslight Co. and The Laclede Gaslight Co. (electric department).

Besides these there are more than a hundred private lighting plants, any one of which would suffice for a small city. Each of the large hotels, office buildings, breweries and factories has its own dynamo, some of them several. The Anheuser-Busch Brewery and the Liggett & Myers tobacco



MONEY IN LIGHT.

MORE money is invested in the business of lighting St. Louis than will be expended in making the World's Fair.

The plants and franchises of the eight principal companies could not be purchased for the sum that President Jefferson paid Napoleon for the Territory of Louisiana.

One of these companies has an absolute monopoly; and makes no report of its affairs to the city.

Each of them employs a corps of engineers and chemists, who spend their time seeking new and cheaper ways of producing light.

factory each make as much electricity as the plants that do not.

The Planter's Hotel alone uses all of the electric current that can be generated by a 250 horse-power engine and dynamo, and, in addition, has connection with the service wires of a lighting company as a provision in case of break-downs. Other downtown hotels use nearly as much current, and a few of the office buildings more, while the large retail stores each has a complete plant.

Statistics in the office of the supervisor of city lighting show that within the last five years there has been heavy increase in the consumption of both gas and electricity—considerably greater than the increase in population.

Man who have made a study of the question say this is due largely to the desire of well-to-do men to add to the attractiveness of their homes. As a case in point it is said that one West End mansion, recently completed, has more than 100 incandescent lights in the ceilings of the parlor, ball room and library. The new St. Louis Club has nearly twice this number.

The invention of the incandescent gas mantle has contributed to the increase in the use of gas, and has in a large measure relegated the decorative parlor lamp of a few years ago to the shades of oblivion.

Another thing that has poured money into the coffers of the lighting companies is the smoke-blanket which hangs above the city day in and day out and grows more dense from month to month. The shutting out of sunlight by this pall of smoke makes the use of artificial light in business houses the rule where in former times it was the exception. In hundreds of downtown offices electric lights and gas jets are used every day in the year. In the basement of a retail store on Washington avenue 50 arc lights are kept in constant service. This use of artificial light in the daytime keeps the machinery of all the public lighting plants running, without a minute's let-

up, from year's end to year's end. Double forces of engineers and firemen are necessary, and extra engines and dynamos are kept ready for work always.

The coal used in making light for St. Louis keeps 45 miners in Illinois and Pennsylvania at work constantly; requires three trains of cars a day for its transportation; varies in price from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per ton.

Of it, 331,200 tons is reduced to gas, each pound producing five cubic feet of illuminating fluid; or a grand total of 1,111,000,000 cubic feet per year.

The remaining 42,300 tons is burned in making steam to drive dynamos.

MILLIONAIRE "SILENT" SMITH ENTERS SOCIETY THIS MAN WILL NOT EMPLOY WOMEN

Give the Men Work and Good Wages and Let Them Take Care of the Women, Is His Motto.



THERE are no women in the whole-sale spice and tea house of Julius Schotten & Co. of St. Louis, although it has an office force of 100 men and a factory force of 30 and 14 traveling representatives—a total of 148 persons.

The stenographers of this house are young men. The bookkeepers are men. The factory workers are all men and boys. Seventy-five per cent of them could be replaced by women and girls. The stenographers could be replaced by girls without lowering the standard of work; girls and women could take the places of some of the bookkeepers and more than half of the factory workers, but they do not because Julius J. Schotten, the proprietor, says: "This is a place for men."

The private office of Julius J. Schotten is a parlor. He resides with his family at Hotel Bera. Concerning his methods of business and the fact that he does not employ women, Mr. Schotten said to the Sunday Post-Dispatch:

By JULIUS J. SCHOTTEN.

A YOUNG lady came to me one day and asked for work. She said she had a younger brother she had to support. I told her to send the brother down. She did, and I gave him employment at wages enough to support himself and his sister. I do not want anyone to tell me that I am not. I am seeking to help them. I may be wrong, but I believe I am right. There are women and girls working in St. Louis whose husbands and brothers are doing nothing. There are young men doing housework and washing dishes whose sisters provide the family income. This is wrong. There should be work for the men and boys. The mothers and wives and sisters should be comfortably supported at home. The girl who works downtown every day cannot become much of a housekeeper. Housekeeping makes housekeepers. Girls working downtown are not acquiring much experience in housekeeping. The home becomes to them a place of too many restrictions. They have had a taste of the world without, the workaday world and its intense activities, things never intended for women, things too rough for the gentleness of women.

So I never employ women or girls. If every business man employed nothing but men, it would be worth upward of \$50,000,000.

If Geddes & Smith bought stocks and bonds they did it quietly and are not dignified. They never sought notoriety. They came and went without notice. Occasionally they were parties to big deals, as, for instance, when they bought a great block of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, which security soon after went up like a skyrocket. Wall street knew that "Silent" Smith was the buyer who got in on the ground floor, but he was such a dignified, unapproachable, reserved sort of person that the street didn't feel like talking him up, not knowing whether he would be offended or not.

Those who know James Henry Smith best say he is really a charming gentleman, highly educated, of most artistic tastes and an omnivorous reader. Although worth several millions before his uncle's vast fortune was bequeathed to him, he lived as modestly as if he had only a moderate income. Silence he considers golden, and so thinking he has developed so well that he can be eloquently silent in six languages—five living and one dead.

That he inherits his Scotch ancestor's thrifty habit is exemplified by the one saying he stands for: "Patience through life was never marked by the dollar I dropped behind me."

Any one who outwits Mr. Smith in business or otherwise is welcome to the change. The Silent Man goes through life listening and reading, absorbing all that is worth knowing, shunning all that is tiresome or of no value. Men who lived in the same bachelor apartment house with Mr. Smith, and men who had offices in the same office

building, knew him no better than did the conductors on the street cars. To them he was "Silent" Smith, a man they couldn't understand.

It is the same, with a minor degree, with the moneyed men with whom he came in contact. As a director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and other big corporations, he was punctilious in attendance at meetings, and always was ready with ideas when his views were sought; but these were expressed in short, crisp sentences, with never a word more than necessary; and then the speaker didn't feel like talking him up, not knowing whether he would be offended or not.

He is one of the few men of whom it truthfully can be said that he doesn't get tired of his own company. Immense wealth cannot bring him greater enjoyment in life, for he has lived the life of his own selection.

What has led this man who, if the possession of several millions was not enough for him, now has enough to satisfy every human vanity, to at this late day break away from his established custom and make a bid for social recognition? Unmarried men usually do not wait for social favors. Neither does a man so confirmed in his habits as is the Silent Man of Wall Street switch so suddenly unless the cause is good.

Perhaps the Silent One thinks he owes something to the friends who have been ever kind to him, but it would hardly be necessary for him to express his appreciation in the elaborate manner he has designed, neither would it be necessary for him to have such a galaxy of social leaders to help him receive.



he left because the proprietors had recently put their two sons in the business, giving them the places of two old employees who had good positions. He said he did not care to stay with a house which threw men out in any such heartless fashion to make room for members of the family. So he left. He was a sensible young man. He was looking into the future.

A young man came in here one day and asked me for a position. He was the son of a wealthy man. He had determined to leave school. I asked him to sit down and prepare his application in writing. He wrote poorly. I then gave him some figures to do. He figured indifferently. He said he was not much on figures. I suggested to him that he was not much on either figuring or writing, and that young man who worked for me had to be a great deal on both. The next time I saw the boy's father he thanked me, saying I had influenced his son to go back to school.

Some of my friends tell me I am a crank, but I laugh about it. My business is a great happiness to me. I am a German, but I am not clannish. My employees are not Germans. All but two men and myself in my office and traveling force are Protestants.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

"SILENT SMITH" is "coming out." In Sherry's on the night of St. Valentine's Day he will give a dinner and a dance to mark his formal entry into the inner circle of New York's most exclusive social set.

The excitement over the debut of the prettiest and wealthiest girl that ever graced New York society was tame compared with the flutter and the gossip occasioned by the coming debut of "Silent" Smith.

But then, why not? Pretty girls and rich girls there are in plenty. They come and go. Their triumphs are evanescent. They rule for one season and then step aside for other buds. But a bachelor of 45, tall, of fine figure, distinguished, successful, with a tinge of romance and mystery in his life and with a fortune of \$50,000,000! Why, there never was the like of it. No wonder every girl in society is wondering who will be his Valentine.

James Henry Smith, when he stands in the reception room on the second floor of Sherry's to welcome his guests, will be "chaperoned" by four, possibly more, of the leaders of society. The Silent Man has been taken under the protecting wing of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

"Silent" Smith is one of the mysteries of New York. What he has to say about himself amounts to nothing. The one rule of his life has been reticence. So quiet was he, notwithstanding a busy life, that he became known as "the silent man of Wall street," and later as "Silent" Smith. To all New York and to the nation this odd man is known by this odd title.

Mr. Smith is not likely to lose his sobriety in society if he continues to maintain the same reticence that he has shown concerning the details of his "coming out" party.

All that can be learned about it is that there will be a quiet elegance about everything connected with the dinner and the dance, and that it will be in striking contrast with some functions given by multi-millionaires. The dinner will be as choice as Sherry can devise, the floral decorations will be rich and artistic and the favors will be worth treasuring for a lifetime; but everything will be so choice and so select and so free from vulgar display of wealth that the "coming out" of "Silent" Smith will serve as a time mark and a guide in social history.

It should be understood that the fact that \$50,000,000 fortune of his crochety old uncle cuts no figure in the attentions he is now receiving from society. Money cuts no figure in society. Not the least. It simply makes you better known and burdens you with responsibilities. One of the responsibilities Mr. Smith assumed, together with the \$50,000,000, was to meet and greet more people than he had been accustomed to knowing when as "Silent" Smith, Wall street broker, he went through life in his own peculiar way.

It probably bores "Silent" Smith a good deal to have to change, even in part, the current of his life, to break away from habits long established and tenderly fostered and indulged; but "Silent" Smith, the phenomenally rich, cannot live as did "Silent" Smith, the modestly rich. Like the man who, seeing his duty, does not shrink at Mr. Smith has accepted the inevitable and at the age of 45 makes his social bow.

That "Silent" Smith did not break into

society years ago is not the fault of society. He was eligible and the portals were wide open for him, but James Henry Smith preferred the company of a good book to the company of most men and women. A lot of men ask him questions and it got tiresome he could put it away. Mr. Smith doesn't like to answer questions and is too much of a gentleman to be rude, even if suffering the agony consequent upon being in the company of a disagreeable man or woman. He has a horror of garrulous men and women, only exceeded by his horror of human interrogation points. A good play, classical music, billiards, really clever women and men who say something when they speak entertain Mr. Smith; but the frivolities of society and the attentions his wealth have brought him Mr. Smith wouldn't give a hawbee.

For many years he lived a quiet, happy unostentatious life in New York, sometimes playing a large part in great financial undertakings; yet comparatively few men knew him and few ever heard him speak. He was rich—rich beyond what should be the dreams of avarice, yet he never attracted attention as a rich man. He had an office at 10 Wall street, a quiet, dignified sort of place. His partner, Peter Geddes, was better known.

Geddes is an irascible old septuagenarian, who has almost as much of a bias against interrogatories and human interrogation points as Mr. Smith. The old man and the young man formed the firm of Geddes & Smith. They were American agents of George Smith of London, who nearly 50 years ago was the greatest banker of the West, who built the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and who when he went to London in 1868 was already worth \$10,000,000 or more, and who when he died in London in October, 1899, at the age of

Politician Couldn't Remember Faces

THE qualifications of a successful politician in Great Britain are not those necessary in St. Louis.

The Hon. Charles Joachim Goschen, the retiring first lord of the admiralty in the Salisbury cabinet, cannot remember faces or names. He once told a lady at a house party where he had spent a delightful week that in six months he would not be able to recall a single incident or person of the party.

But Mr. Goschen has one qualification even more valuable in politics abroad than here—vast wealth. He has many children, and as each marries he always gives either son or daughter a fully furnished house in a fashionable situation in London. It has been said that he never attended an opera in London.

NOT A BACHELOR NOR OLD MAID

IN 425 MEMBERS OF A
SOUTHWEST MISSOURI FAMILY.

The Marbuts of Barry County Are All Democrats, None Has Ever Been Convicted of Violating the Law, One Is Now in the Legislature and He Is the First Politician.

JOSEPH E. MARBUT, who represents Barry County in the lower branch of the Missouri Legislature, belongs to a family with a membership of 425, all living within a radius of five miles of the village of McDowell.

This family represents four generations and is believed to be the most numerous in the United States.

Each member of this great family is closely related to the other.

The antecedent of the Marbut family was Philip Marbut, who moved from South Carolina to Barry County, in the southwestern part of Missouri, next to the Arkansas line, in 1841. He died at the age of 33 years, leaving six sons and six daughters, all of whom are still living.

Longevity is one of the pronounced characteristics of the Marbuts.

Joseph E. Marbut is 26 years of age, the youngest of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. His father is Andrew Marbut, a farmer, aged 73. The young man is the first Democrat to represent Barry County in the Legislature since 1888.

By JOSEPH E. MARBUT.

I BELIEVE I have the distinction of possessing a greater number of close blood relations than any man in the world. Of my grandfather's lineal descendants 425 are residents of Barry County.

If there are others I do not know where they are located.

My grandfather's brother, John Marbut, was survived by a good sized family, most of whom, I understand, are scattered throughout Tennessee and other southern states. Of them I know but little. If they were taken into consideration they might increase the house of Marbut considerably.

Philip Marbut's family consisted of six sons and six daughters, whose names and ages are: Matthew Marbut, 75 years of age; Andrew, 73; Washington, 69; John, 67; Nathan, 63; Houston 61, and Mrs. Morgan Colton, 55. Mrs. Washington, Long S.; Mrs. Elisha Fly, 71. Mrs. Leslie Thomas, 65. Mrs. Riley Clemmons, 59, and Mrs. Caroline Todd, 57 years old.

Of these couples Morgan Colton, Mrs. Rebecca Marbut, Elisha Fly, Leslie Thomas, Mrs. Houston Marbut and Riley Clemmons are dead.

From this it will be noticed the Marbuts have outlived their wives and husbands.

Matthew Marbut survived three wives.

Of the direct descendants of my grandfather's sons and daughters there was an average of six to each family, the male members being in a slight minority. This offspring is now full grown, married and rearing a fourth generation of Marbuts. To enumerate each would be a confusing task. Though I live right among them, to tell every name would be like trying to designate all the citizens of a small town. It is enough to say we live on adjacent farms, which extend from Vernon to McDowell, a distance of six miles.

One hundred and fifty Marbuts are of voting age and, as our Republican brethren can testify, we have always worshiped at the shrine of Democracy. I can assign no specific reason, save those of conviction and family tradition for our political belief.

Philip Marbut considers Thomas Jefferson the greatest of all Americans. He taught the doctrine of Jefferson to his children and when the Democratic party became known as such our family was pledged to its precepts for all time.

A certain Marbut, it is said, once voted the Republican ticket, but the information could never be confirmed.

Despite this Marbut's political strength, Barry County has been classed in the list of the doubtful. Only a few of us have ever been conspicuous in the political horizon.

My uncle, Matthew Marbut, served a term as judge of the Barry County court and a cousin, Curtis Fletcher Marbut, is professor of geology in the State University. Beyond these two and myself none of the Marbuts have sought political honors.

My coming to the Legislature was in the nature of an accident. While I had always taken a deep interest in politics, I cared not much for the emoluments or glory of public office.

The political situation last fall was critical, and because, maybe, of my personal following I was chosen to lead the Democratic force. It was a close, exciting contest and the Marbuts won, hands down.

Now, that after 12 years the Democratic party has been restored to power in Barry County, we propose to hold the reins of government.

At McDowell there is a Marbut schoolhouse, established at the instance of my grandfather, 40 years ago. Three-fourths of the pupils bear the Marbut name. I taught there one time and a cousin, Tinsley Marbut, has also acted as instructor. But so far as possible we have endeavored not to make the Marbuts prominent or allow the family tree to cause any prejudice against us in the community. We are mainly farmers and believe in pursuing the even tenor of our way.

The Civil war issue was the only one on which the family divided. My father was a Unionist and a brother the strongest kind of a rebel.

When the great crisis ended they shook hands and the threatened domestic rupture was averted.

The Marbuts are long-lived because of their physical perfection and moral courage. No serious disease ever visited a member of the family and today mother is among the heartiest of the women in Barry County, just as cheerful and spry as a woman thirty years her junior.

Simply more than brilliancy appears to have been the predominant trait of the Marbuts. We are comfortably fixed in this



PHILIP MARBUT



1. MRS. POLLY CALTON, 2. MRS. DATSY LONG, 3. MRS. REBECCA FLY, 4. MRS. TITHE THOMAS, 5. MRS. L. CLEMMON, 6. MRS. CAROLINE TODD, 7. JUDGE J. M. MARBUT, 8. A. J. MARBUT, 9. WASHINGTON MARBUT, 10. JOHN F. MARBUT, 11. NATHAN MARBUT, 12. HOUSTON MARBUT.



J.E. MARBUT

world's goods, but not wealthy. We believe in going to church. There is a slight difference among us on the subject of religion. My father was a Baptist, but his descendants are chiefly members of the Methodist Church. Once a year we held a family reunion

THE REMARKABLE FAMILY OF MARBUT

THE Marbut family of Barry County, Missouri, consists of 425 members, all living within five miles of the town of McDowell. They all sprang from Philip Marbut, who came to Missouri from South Carolina in 1841. They all attend the same church, patronize the same school and vote the same political ticket. They are all Democrats. One hundred and fifty of them are of voting age. They live on adjoining farms, which extend from Vernon to McDowell, six miles. No serious disease ever attacked any member of the family. Once a year this great family holds a reunion at the McDowell Methodist Church. No member of the family smokes or drinks. None of them has ever been convicted of a violation of the law. There is not a bachelor or an old maid in the whole family.

there is not a Marbut who smokes or drinks. Our most persistent practice is that of chewing tobacco. The Marbut household has not one old maid or bachelor. To the question, "Is marriage a failure?" we answer emphatically, "No," since not a couple in the long line of descendants has been separated save by death. Our girls are generally married at the age of 20, while the boys all wait until they reach man's estate. In conclusion I will state that, although of unusual proportions, the Marbuts are a happy family. They think the world and all of each other, their neighbors and the great state of Missouri.

at the McDowell Methodist Church. The date of this annual affair is Sept. 17. The oldest of the Marbuts is made master of ceremonies. The attendants usually number 500.

It is rather delicate for one to discuss the Marbuts' good or bad habits, but I may assert without danger of contradiction that none has ever been convicted of a violation of the law, and in the whole galaxy

DOG GAVE A LEG TO SAVE HIS MASTER'S LIFE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

HERETIC at last is an original dog story. Everyone has heard of dogs saving lives and putting out fires, but it is rare for a dog to save his master's life.

A dog's leg is at present in the process of being grafted on to the ankle of C. F. Brantford. The operation is in progress in Ward M of the City and County Hospital. It is said to be the first time this peculiar form of grafting has ever been attempted. The patient, who will hereafter be part man and a very small part dog, had two

of the bones of his leg badly smashed. The bones were set and the wound healed except for one bone, which refused to knit. The bone had to be removed. A young dog of good birth and habits, weighing about twelve pounds, was secured. The man's leg was prepared aseptically. It was then treated with cocaine, thus enabling the patient to sit up and watch the operation with unconcern.

The dog was etherized and one leg was amputated above the joint. The ends of the two bones to be joined were carefully drilled for the silver wires which were to bind them together. The bones were joined and securedly bound.

It was necessary for the wound to be al-

lowed to heal for two weeks before the remaining portion of the dog's leg was amputated. The dog was laid outstretched, facing the patient with chin and forelegs resting on the man's leg. The dog was tied in such a way that it always laid horizontally, whether the patient lay down or sat up. The dog during the first week objected to the treatment. Though it could not move it could whine and cry and make itself a very unpleasant bedfellow. It soon became accustomed to the position, however, and the two invalids got along very well together. The wound is progressing so well that it is expected that Mr. Brantford will soon be perfectly recovered. The dog is to be fitted with a wooden leg.

RICHARD CARVEL. THE PLAY IS UNLIKE THE NOVEL

A Host of Alterations Made Necessary in the Stage Presentation of Winston Churchill's Story.

WHEN those who have read the novel, "Richard Carvel," come to see the play "Richard Carvel," which John Drew will present at the Olympic Theater this week, they will hardly recognize it. The play opens on the lawn of Carvel Hall, where a fête is in progress in honor of Richard Carvel's birthday. The love of Richard for Dorothy Manners is disclosed at the very outset, and the charming little creature she is pictured in the book. Patty Swain, a lovely character, to whom depletion the novelist gave much time and attention, is also shown, and before long the delightful romance in which half a hundred hearts are involved is in full swing. The Duke of Chartreuse, a disreputable and amiable individual, has sent an emissary to sue by proxy for Dorothy's hand. This emissary, one Capt. Lewis, enters into a conspiracy with the girl's fopish father, who is anxious that she should marry a title, to compel her to accept the duke's suit; but while she has four different times refused to marry Richard Carvel, and is evidently dazzled by the duke's title, her heart, it is easy to see, belongs to Richard. And when her father announces that she is to sail the next day to marry Chartreuse, she tears come from the valley from her courage and hands them to Richard, thus conveying a message of hope.

This, of course, is considerably different from the book, but still close enough to keep the main plan of the story intact. But the next is considerably different. In the book, Richard is assaulted by pirates at the instigation of his scheming uncle, Grafton Carvel, who takes him aboard their craft. Later he is rescued by Capt. John Paul Jones, of historic fame, and the two proceed to London, where, after a meeting with Horace Vabole, they are thrown into prison for debt and rescued by Dorothy, who learns of their whereabouts through Waspole. In the play Richard learns of Dorothy's whereabouts and goes to seek her. The meeting between the lovers, after seven months' separation, is affecting.

The meeting with the Duke of Chartreuse is of a different nature. The fact that the duke has no opportunity for wooing Dorothy Manners while Richard Carvel is in the neighborhood, leads to a plot on the part of Chartreuse and Capt. Lewis to put Carvel out of the way. With that object in view, Richard is invited to a reception at Chartreuse's house. This is different from the book so much that there is little resemblance. In the book the duke is met at Dorothy's and the conversation with Fox comes at Brooks Club later on. In this conversation in the book, Richard courageously but finally upholds American principles and this dialogue occurs and that before war has been declared.

FOX: What is to be done with those unruly countrymen of yours, Mr. Carvels. Are they likely to be pacified now that we have taken off all except the tea?

CARVEL: It is not a question of tea, sir, nor yet of suppression. It is a question of principle which means more to Englishmen than life itself.

FOX: I thought you came of a loyalist family, Mr. Carvel.

CARVEL: King George has no more loyal servants than the Americans, Mr. Fox, be they Tory or Whig.

FOX: Upon my soul I know little about the subject, CARVEL.

You know little about it and you in Parliament? In the play this scene is worked up to a great climax and so made to take place at the duke's house. It is the scene here shown. The young American is goaded into a frenzy by the taunts of King George's supporters.

Charles Fox and other friends try to get him away, especially as war has been declared and he is liable to be arrested for treasonable utterances. Dorothy, too, pleads with him, but he tarries.

George's supporters, Charles Fox and other friends try to get him away, especially as war has been declared and he is liable to be arrested for treasonable utterances. Dorothy, too, pleads with him, but he tarries. False news comes that the American colonists have yielded and Topham Beau-



WINSTON CHURCHILL

"In the scene here shown the young American is goaded into a frenzy by the taunts of King George's supporters. Charles Fox and other friends try to get him away, especially as war has been declared and he is liable to be arrested for treasonable utterances. Dorothy, too, pleads with him, but he tarries."

The British troops have landed near there. of Chartreuse and Capt. Lewis. Naps of this is in the book, which has Carvel and Capt. Clapsaddle have continued troops nearby. Dorothy has returned Richard wounded in a sea fight and taken to England, where Dorothy nurses him. He is then betrayed by his uncle, but escapes many words the place is surrounded by to Holland, taking Dorothy with him, and British and Carvel is captured by the Duke thence to America, when the war closes.

HOW I MET THE PRINCE OF WALES, NOW EDWARD VII.

By John L. Sullivan, One Time Pugilistic Champion of the World.

Illustrated by Photographs of Sullivan Posed by Himself With a Friend, Who, He Says, Is a "Dead Ringer" for the Present King of England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.
To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE time I met Edward was at a private boxing exhibition. He was Prince of Wales then.

I went over to England in December, 1887, to fight Charley Mitchell. You remember how the people treated me, cheered till they were raw and pretty nearly mobbed me in the street trying to shake hands as I got out of a coach, and blocking the streets for hours waiting for me to come out of the house I was in.

I suppose the Prince of Wales must have heard of all this, for one day the prince's secretary—Lord Clifford I think was his name—comes and calls on me and asks if I'll go and box for the prince in private, because it wouldn't be quite the real thing for his nibs to go to a public boxing show.

I was never too proud to do a good turn for any good fellow, and I'd always heard that the Prince of Wales was one of the all right kind; so I told him "yes, I'll be pleased to favor the prince any time he says and now I want to ask him a favor. There's a brilliant young American journalist here in London, a friend of mine. I want him to go with me."

IN OPEN BOATS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

NUMEROUS attempts have been made to cross the Atlantic ocean in open boats. Some of these enterprises have failed. Many small-boat navigators have, however, easily accomplished their tasks.

Before the discovery of America by Columbus, Norsemen in open boats came to the shores of the North American continent.

One of the most notable trips made by shipwrecked sailors was that undertaken in 1609 by Sir George Somers. He and his shipwrecked crew made their way from the Bermudas to England in an ordinary ship's "longboat." This boat was 32 feet long, drew 2½ feet of water and carried an improvised "spritsail" made from the sails of their wrecked ship.

In 1578 Alfred Johnson sailed from Gloucester, Mass., bound for Liverpool. He was in an open boat only 21 feet long. On the way over he ran out of provisions and was on the point of dying from starvation.

When off the Irish coast Johnson's miniature liner capsized in a heavy sea, but he managed to right the boat. He completed his voyage in 57 days, covering a distance of more than 2000 miles. The direct route from Boston to Liverpool is 2287 miles, but Johnson's boat was driven out of its course.

One of the most famous open-boat long voyages on record was that accomplished by the victims of the Bounty mutiny. Lieut. Bligh and his companions were placed by the mutineers in an open boat off Pitcairn Island, in the southern Pacific. They made a voyage of 3618 miles in little more than 42 days.

Christian Christiansen, in 1886, started out to sail from Glasgow to New York in a 15-foot boat, the Ocean. The distance was 3132 miles.

When off the banks of Newfoundland about 270 miles—after accomplishing more than 1600 miles of his journey, he had to relinquish his task from exhaustion and hardships. He was rescued by an east-bound liner.

In Christiansen's boat were found no food, nautical instruments, clothing or other necessities. They had all been washed overboard by heavy seas.

When the Viking ships, several years after his trying experience, started across the Atlantic in company with the Columbus caravels—to appear at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Christiansen went as a sailor. He made the 6000-mile journey to Chicago successfully and announced his intention to attempt another voyage alone across the Atlantic.

The Nautilus, a diminutive 15-foot boat, made the journey from Boston, Mass., to Land's End, England, in 1878. This boat contained two men and accomplished the trip, something over 2800 miles, in 45 days.

A notable Atlantic small-boat trip was made by the captain of the New Bedford, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., to Cornwall, England. The boat was 21 feet long. The captain was accompanied by his wife, who withstood all the terrors and hardships of the journey.

It is worth noting that on voyages of this kind where women and men have equal privations, women seem better able to bear up under the ordeal than men.

In 1894 Capt. Adolphus Preitsch built his own boat, the Nina, and launching her at Milwaukee, sailed through the chain of great lakes to New York. Thence he started for Queenstown—2602 miles—making the voyage without accident in five weeks.

After coasting around the British Isles

Lord Clifford was the politest man you ever saw, and he began to explain how sorry he was that my friend couldn't go. "That's all right," I says. "You needn't bother. Just tell the prince that I won't spar. Where I go my friend goes. That's all."

Being strange in that country and not knowing their ways, I asked my friend what I ought to wear. He tells me: "A long frock coat and gray trousers and a plug hat because it's in the afternoon."

"No," I says, "that won't do. It may be the right thing for ordinary people. But this Prince of Wales is no ordinary man. He is liable to be a King some day. It's only right to show him respect by wearing a full dress evening suit."

And that's what I did, and I made Jack Ashton, my sparring partner, do the same thing. (Poor Jack! he's dead now.) And I've since been told by experts that evening dress was the right thing.

Now these poses I'm giving you are all just as it happened, except the evening dress. My friend is a "dead ringer for the prince."

When we got to St. James' Barracks, the Earl of Pembroke and another swell guy meets us at the door. They were on to me in a minute, but they put up a kick about letting in my friend.

"My name is John L. Sullivan, and

the Prince of Wales is waiting to see me," I told them. "This young gentleman is my friend. Where I go he goes; understand me?"

Lord Clifford (if I have the name right) came over to meet me.

"His highness," he says, "is waiting to meet you." So I left my friend talking with some of the lords and went with the secretary. We found the prince at a small table in a corner. There was a dozen of his friends around, most of them standing and a few sitting down. I understand they were all lords and dukes and so forth. You ought to have seen them rubbing when we came up.

Now, anyone who says King Edward is chesty has another guess coming. He's as pleasant as the best American politician you ever knew, and you can't go much further than that. As soon as we got near the table the prince looks up and smiles. I smiled back at him. There wasn't any real need of an introduction, for we knew each other by reputation all right. But Lord Clifford takes me by the arm and says: "Your Highness, allow me to present Mr John L. Sullivan of America."

Well, I was in a corner for a second or two. I'd read about people kneeling before kings and princes, but none of that for mine. I never knelt to any man living and never could, king or no king. But, say, the Prince of Wales is a man, all right. He never tried to put on any dignity with me. He pushes over a chair and says:

"Mr. Sullivan, this is a pleasure." "Pleased to meet you," I says. "How is the health?"

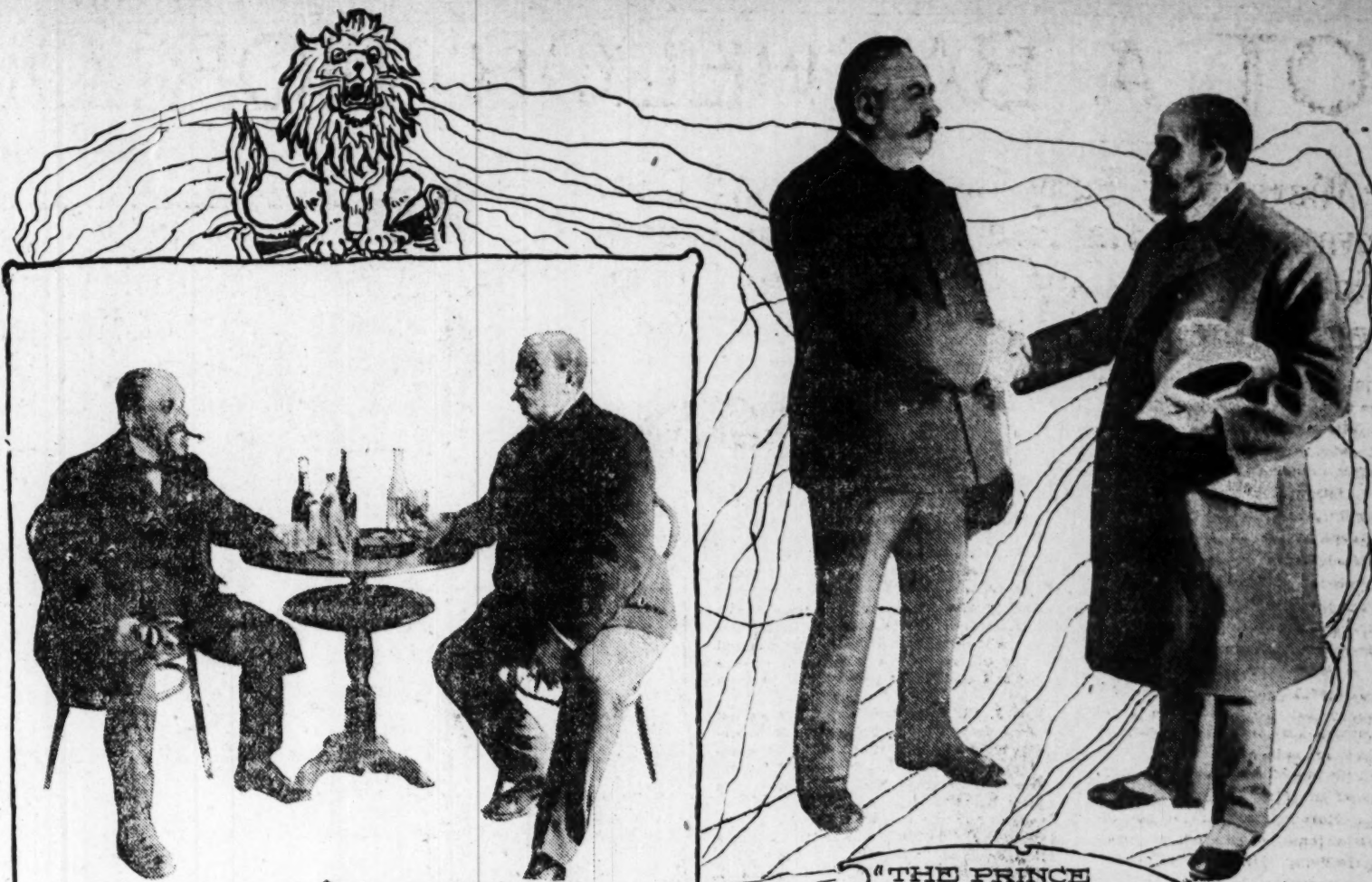
From that minute we were old friends. We began to chin like long-lost brothers. The prince was a short man, with bright eyes and a good, fresh color. His hair was a little shy on the top and he wore a full beard cut to a point. He was a little bit too big for his height, but he looked at me as if he'd be a pretty good welterweight—say 142 pounds in condition.

And maybe he didn't know all about the fighting game! He wanted to know if it wasn't dangerous to jump at a man right off the reel, the way I did—if there wasn't danger of knocking up my hands by cutting loose slam bang at a fellow.

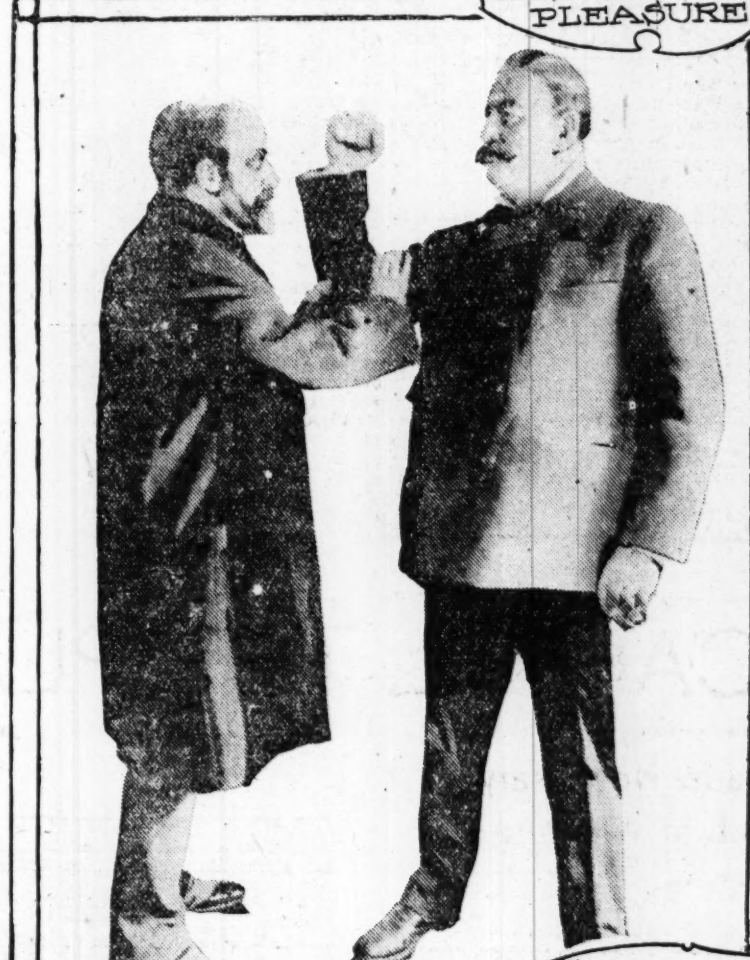
I told him it was more dangerous for the other fellow than for me, and he laughed. And maybe I wasn't pleased to find the prince so well posted about the game! That man is a genuine sport. The lords and dukes and so forth sat there not saying a word and getting their ears full, and I guess they found it pretty swift going when the prince calls me "John" and "old man" before we'd been chinning two minutes.

"How many fighting men have you knocked out, John?" he asked me.

"Well," I says slowly and counting up as well as I could, "well, let me see—I guess about a hundred, not counting them that got scared to death and went



"MR. SULLIVAN, THIS IS A PLEASURE"



"SO THIS IS YOUR TERRIBLE RIGHT"

"THE PRINCE IS ALL RIGHT"

to the floor without waiting for the old punch."

"Let me feel that terrible right arm of yours, John," says the prince.

The little table was covered with bottles of Scotch and soda (potash, they call it) and a lot of glasses, so I stood up and put up the arm and let the prince take hold of an American muscle. He was standing up, too.

"There's an arm!" he says. "Now I can understand how you knock 'em out so fast. I've heard a great deal about that right, and I never dreamed that I'd have a chance to feel it."

So we sat down again and kept on chinning. The prince was smoking the best cigars I ever touched. Talk about the big black ones Tod Sloan smoked! They're outclassed.

"Smoke, John?" says the prince.

"Sometimes," I says, and lit one. They were so good that when the prince passed the box a second time I put a couple in my pocket. He smiled and nodded, as much as to say it was all right, he knew I wanted 'em for my friends.

Jim Smith (the prince called him Jim) and Jake Kilrain were matched then for the championship of England, and the prince wanted to know my opinion. I told him Smith ought to win. That fight never came off.

We had been talking a long time when it came my turn to spar. I went fifteen rounds with Jack Ashton. Poor old Jack! The prince never had a chance to see a great battle, so I gave him as

good an idea of one as I could. I went at Ashton till he was groggy, then let up, so as to let him come to. The prince was tickled to death with the scrap, and as I was leaving the ring he waved his hand and said good-by to me. Next day Lord Clifford sent me a fine cane with a silver snake-head on it.

Now, I want to give my reasons for thinking that Edward the Seventh is a great man. In the first place he's got common sense to burn. How do I know? See how he treated me! See how well posted he was! There wasn't a bit of bluff about him.

And here's another line I got on him: You'll read in history how George the Fourth—I'm pretty sure that was his number, Third or Fourth—was often bragging, when he was Prince of Wales, about what he could do with the gloves. He thought he could make an even go of it with Gentleman Jackson, the best man in England. Well, what kind of a king did he make? He was a failure.

But what does this King Edward do? He meets the champion of the world, and never makes one crack about how good he is. Doesn't that show good judgment?

Give Edward the Seventh a show, and you'll find him one of the best in the business. And if he ever comes to America I'll bet he drops in at No. 107 West Forty-second street, and says, "Hello, there!" to his old friend.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. SULLIVAN



"LORD CLIFFORD INTRODUCED US"



"SMOKE JOHN?"

ORIGINAL "JAYHAWKERS" CELEBRATE 51ST ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR DELIVERANCE FROM DEATH

Eight Survivors of a Party of '49ers, One of Them a Missourian, Meet in California on a Happy Occasion.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 4. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

EIGHT "Jayhawkers," sole survivors of a party of several hundred persons which made one of the most hazardous journeys in the records of this country, are today celebrating the 51st anniversary of their deliverance from death after months of horrible suffering and most severe privations.

The reunion is being held at the home of L. Dow Stephens, in this city, who was himself one of the band which, in 1849, started from Galesburg, Ill., on an overland trip to the gold fields of California, then just discovered. His guests are: John B. Colton, Kansas City, Mo.; Harrison B. Franz, Baker County, Ore.; Charles B. Mecum, Richland, Ore.; Thomas Shannon, Los Gatos, Cal.; John Groscup, Laytonville, Cal.; Urban P. Davidson, Thermopolis, Wyo.; Mrs. Julia Brier, Lodi, Cal.

The stories retold by them are of lost wanderings through deserts and over mountains, of days under a burning sun without water, of starvation and death which craved and killed, of their finally emerging, a mere handful of feeble and wasted skeletons, into the fruitful and beautiful valley of Santa Clara—comparatively a short distance from where they are holding their reunion—just fifty-one years ago. But, most wonderful of all, they tell how the journey was successfully made by one frail little woman and her three little sons, aged respectively 4, 7 and 9 years. This woman, now aged 56, and one of the children is living today, and is with them today.

It was April 5, 1849, that a party of about thirty-five persons set out from Galesburg, Ill., for the gold fields of California. After six weeks of fair travel they reached the Missouri river and crossed it about where Omaha now is, though there was no vestige of a town there then, "only a few squaws, sunning themselves on the bank," says Col. John B. Colton, who is historian for the association and who is custodian of its records.

The original "Jayhawkers" party was formed in the Platte Valley, principally with a view to mutual assistance and protection. The habit of forming such combinations was common in those days, when two or three parties would form one long train and travel together. Each party would elect a captain, whose duty it was to select the camping place and tell off details of men for guard and other duties.

Why the name of "Jayhawkers" was chosen has been forgotten; but it must have been original for this was years before the Kansas jayhawkers were ever heard of. The caravan reached Salt Lake City the latter part of July, and according to the usual custom, remained there for some time resting up after the long journey. The Mormons were anxious that the party should take the southern route because they wanted a wagon trail broken from Salt Lake to connect with the old Santa Fe trail. Capt. Juan Hunt, commander of the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, agreed to guide the train to Pueblo de Los Angeles for \$12 a wagon.

This offer was accepted and a train was made up of about 100 wagons. The party did not leave Salt Lake until Oct. 3, 1849. All went well until Little Salt Lake, about 250 miles south, was reached. Here some of the party got hold of one of Fremont's maps and on studying it evolved the idea of turning due west and cutting off several hundred miles of the journey. It was finally decided that instead of going to the Santa Fe trail and following that south and around the Sierra Nevada it would be practicable to go right through to the coast.

If successful this meant a saving of about 600 miles in the journey to the gold fields. Capt. Hunt advised against it and bluntly said that if it was attempted "all would go to—," but on a vote being taken the majority were in favor of trying the shorter route, and it was adopted. Hunt, of course, went along, and the progress was comparatively smooth until a place was reached which was immediately christened "Poverty Point." It was in the Wasatch Mountains, and, as Col. Colton describes it, "We all agreed that it must be the jumping off place for all creation." As far as the eye could reach in every direction there was a sheer precipice of 1000 feet or more. What could be seen of the country beyond was dismal enough. As there was apparently no way of getting down a halt was called, and most of the party reconsidered their decision to take the cutoff and decided to follow Capt. Hunt along through to the Santa Fe trail.

Death Valley is now known to be 150 feet below the level of the sea and nearly all the valleys traveled on that journey were either below the level of the sea or very little above it. Years afterwards Gov. Blaisdell of Nevada led an expedition along the route and discovered the tracks made by the Jayhawkers in the salt-incrusted soil of the wilderness. He also found the ashes and fragments of the burned wagons and the skeletons of scores of those who had perished on the way.

One of the party of Jayhawkers was Sheldon Young, who had formerly been a sailor, and on this remarkable trip he followed the sailor-man's fashion of keeping a log. Some years after their deliverance Col. Colton endeavored to locate Young, and after twenty years of effort discovered that he had died at Moberly, Mo., in 1882. He, however, found a son of his living at Rutland, Ill., who still has in his possession this log of his father's. Some of the leaves are missing, and some of the writing cannot be deciphered, but much of it forms an accurate chronicle of facts.

By JOHN B. COLTON.

FINDING a desert at Poverty Point, we soon embarked on our journey over the Great American Desert. Oh, the horrors of that trip! Four months we spent in traversing about 800 miles of that desolate region. For 32 days we were practically without food and had but a scant supply of water. We killed our cattle, but found the flesh a mass of slime, unfit for food, and the very marrow in the bones had turned to blood and water. We devoured the hide and entrails in the absence of anything more palatable. Of our party of 35, three succumbed to hunger, thirst and fatigue, and one went insane from starvation and was

dered off in the night. We supposed him dead, but it was subsequently learned that he was captured by the Digger Indians who cared for him until he was rescued by a United States surveying party, 15 years afterwards.

"What the actual death list was will never be known, for many others besides those included in the Jayhawkers tried this route and some who had turned back with Capt. Hunt again changed their minds and followed in an effort to overtake us.

There is one incident of the trip of which we never talk. There was one member of our party who, when our desolation was at its greatest, began to talk of casting lots to see who should be killed to furnish food for the others. We ran him out of our camp and effectually put an end to such talk.

Rev. J. W. Brier and his wife were not original Jayhawkers, but overtook us after we entered the desert. That little woman was very clear through. I can tell you, and we are all proud to account her as one of our number. One remarkable circumstance of our trip was that we were at one time actually within a few miles of Walker's Pass, through the Sierra Nevada, but we turned the wrong way and missed it. That was our objective point.

By MRS. JULIA BRIER.

OUR first serious troubles began when we arrived at what was apparently a big lake. Instead of water we found it to be merely glazed mud with a little alkali water. Three days later we reached a branch of Forty-Mile canyon, where a foot of snow fell upon us. We stayed here a week to recuperate and our cattle suffered much from cold. Finding that the oxen would carry packs well the company loaded the necessities on the cattle and burned everything else with the wagons. It was a fatal step, as we were about 500 miles from Los Angeles with only our feet to take us there.

"By pushing on we crossed the dry bed of the Arroyo, passed Funeral Mountain, and reached the head of Furnace creek on the rim of 'Death Valley.' Poor little Kirk, my eldest boy, aged 9 years, gave out, and I carried him on my back, barely seeing where I was going, until he would say, 'Mother, I can walk now.' Poor little fellow! He would stumble on over the salty marsh for a time and then again sink down crying, 'I can't go any further,' and then I would carry him again. Many times I thought I would faint, as my strength would leave me, and I would stumble to my knees. The little ones would beg piteously for a drop of water, but we had none to give them. At times we would see beautiful mirages of lakes and streams, and would press forward over salty marshes only to find them a delusion.

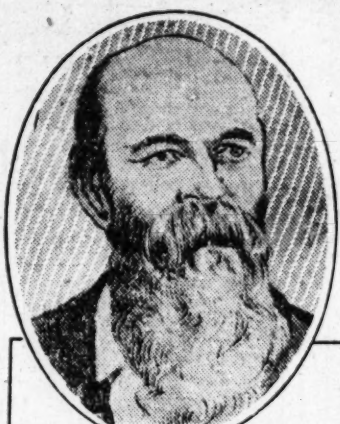
"Looking back on the memory of it after all these years the horror of it all still causes a shudder. Many times when night came on my husband would be on ahead looking for water and I would search, on my hands and knees, in the starlight, for the tracks of the dead men.

"Christmas day we fortunately found a small stream, or we would all have died then and there. It was a Christmas none could forget. No one spoke much, but I knew that all our thoughts were back in the states and of all the good things and cheer there. Men would sit looking into the fire or stand sadly gazing away across the mountains. My little ones had no thoughts of Santa Claus that year. The men killed an ox for our Christmas, but its flesh was more like poisonous slime than meat. There was not a particle of fat on the bones, but we boiled the hide and hoofs for what nutriment they might contain. We also cooked and ate the little blood there was in the carcass. I had one small biscuit, but we had plenty of coffee, and I think it was that which kept us alive. A march of over 20 miles without a drop of water brought us to the foot of the mountains, where the men climbed up and found some snow. Mr. Brier wrapped some in an old shirt and brought it to us, and we ate it frozen hard and thought it the most delicious thing we had ever tasted. We then made our way down the Panamint Valley to the Mesquite swamp.

"By this time we had nothing left to eat but one small ox. The Jayhawkers had pushed on ahead and left my husband, myself and the children, but when we reached the Panamint Range, which was long and inaccessible, we again caught up with them.

"By incredible exertion we got to the top of the canyon. Old Father Fisher, after getting to the top by clinging to the tail of an ox, succumbed to the exertion and he died and fell to rise no more. We had a terrible time going down the other side of a mountain to a lake, and when we finally did get there, we found the water absolutely undrinkable. It was what is now known as Borax Lake. We could discover no signs of drinkable water. One of our men, named Isham, had fallen behind about four miles. A Jayhawker named Richards wandered off up the highest peak of the Inyo mountains and in a canyon discovered what we christened Providence Springs and came running back to tell us. We camped by the spring, and the next day two men went back for Isham. They found that he had crawled along four miles on his hands and knees and had died when he fell over and died.

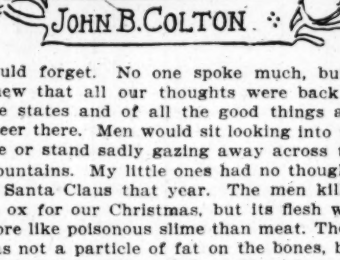
"Crossing the Inyo mountains we struck Walker's old trail, after crossing twenty miles of desert, and found grass and water. Two days later we again struck out and traveled for forty-eight hours without a drop of water. Coming to the Coast Range we found a fine spring on the edge of the desert. Here one of the men named Robinson laid down for a nap, after drinking coffee and cake, and died. We went on to the coast, and when we were two weeks from the last hope we found the water



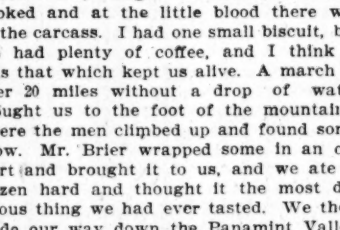
JOHN GROSCUP



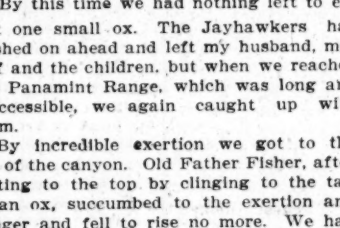
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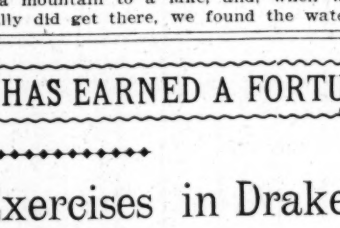
MRS. J. W. BRIER



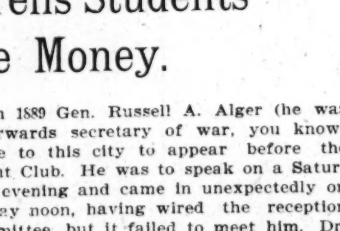
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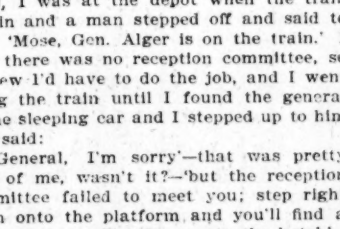
CHARLES B. MECUM



URBAN P. DAVIDSON

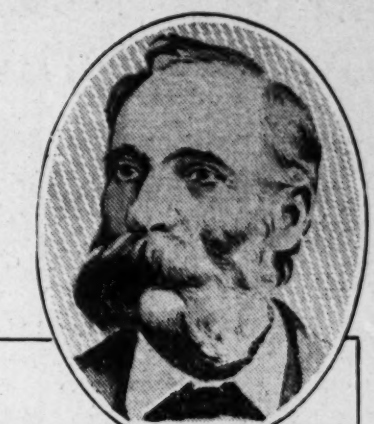


THOMAS SHANNON

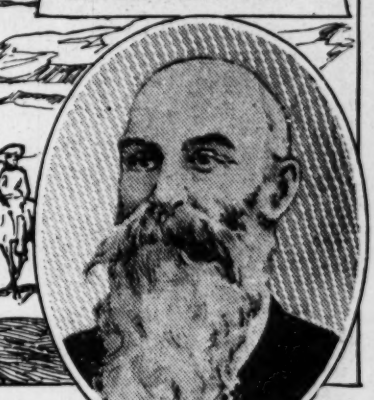


HARRISON B. FRANZ

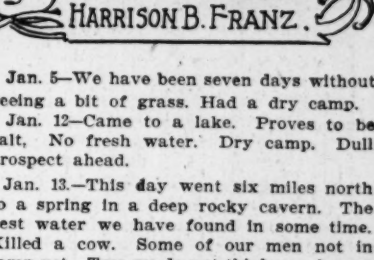
Many Years Ago, Starting From Galesburg, Ill., for the Gold Fields Many of Their Companions Perished of Hunger and Thirst.



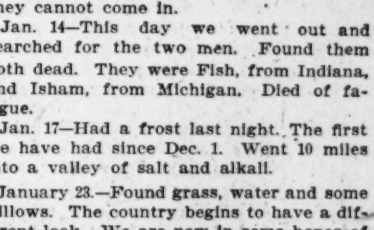
THOMAS SHANNON



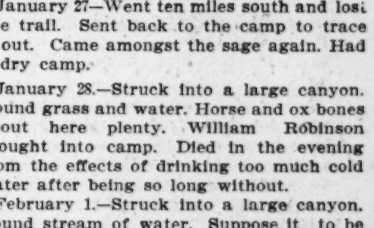
HARRISON B. FRANZ



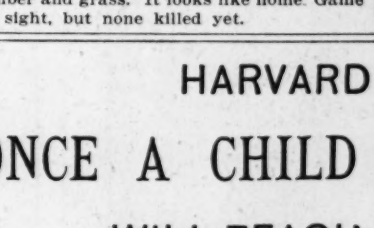
L. DOW STEPHENS



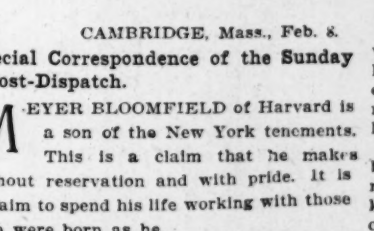
CHARLES B. MECUM



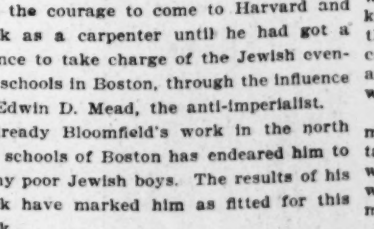
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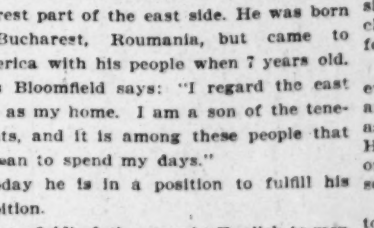
MRS. J. W. BRIER



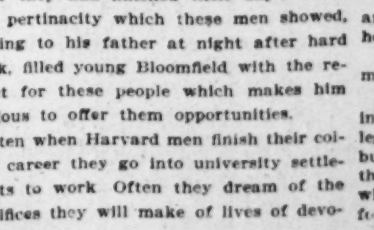
JOHN GROSCUP



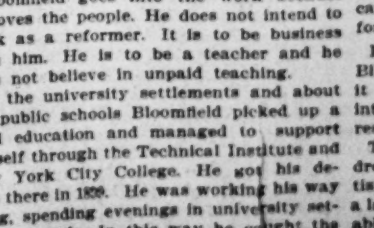
JOHN B. COLTON



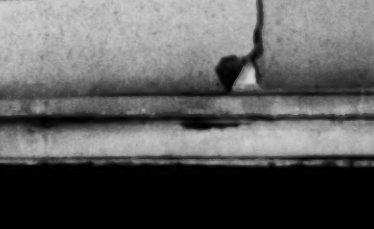
THOMAS SHANNON



HARRISON B. FRANZ



L. DOW STEPHENS



CHARLES B. MECUM

February 4.—Game begins to grow plenty. One man lost. He was very weak. He went on a big mountain and he was not heard from any more.

February 4.—Went seven miles west. Had a dry camp. We are in a country where there is plenty of wild cattle and horses. There was such a bellowing of cattle that it was hard to sleep last night. Went out to shoot some. Killed one cow. Got caught at it. Found a ranch six miles from camp. Have thousands of cattle, sheep and horses and we have got out of trouble at last.

THE ORIGINAL JAYHAWKERS

The following is the list of those composing the original "Jayhawkers of '49": John H. Cotton, Kansas City, Mo.; Luther A. Richards, Beaver City, Neb. Died June 12, 1889; Charles B. Mecum, Richland, Ore.; Thomas Shannon, Los Gatos, Cal.; L. Dow Stephens, San Jose, Cal.; Harrison B. Franz, Ray Valley postoffice, Baker County, Ore.; John Groscup, Laytonville, Mendocino County, Cal.; Urban P. Davidson, Thermopolis, Wyo.; Mrs. Julia Brier, Lodi, Cal.; John L. West, Phillipsburg, Mont. Died Jan. 12, 1888, at Sacramento, Cal.; Alonzo C. Clay, Galesburg, Ill. Died Dec. 18, 1897; Capt. Asa Haines, De Long, Knox County, Ill. Died March 20, 1889; John W. Plummer, Toulon, Ill. Died June 22, 1892; Sidney P. Edgerton, Blair, Neb. Died Jan. 31, 1880; Edward F. Bartholemew, Pueblo, Colo. Died Feb. 13, 1891; Thomas McGraw, Boise City, Idaho. Died in 1884; John Cole, Sonoma, Cal. Died in 1882; William H. Kule, Lapa, Bear A. T. Drowned in the Colorado river April 29, 1871; William Robinson, Maquoket, Ill. Died in the desert January, 1860; Gould, Ocala, Fla. An old man. Was in the Southern mines in California in April, 1860. Since then unknown; Alexander Palmer, Knoxville, Ill. died at Chandelville, Sierra County, Cal. March 27, 1864; Aaron Larkin, Knoxville, Ill., died at Humboldt, Cal., in 1863; Marshall G. Edgerton, Galesburg, Ill., died in Montana territory in 1866; William Isham, Michigan, died in the desert, December, 1849; Fish, Lima, Ind., died in the desert, December, 1849; Carter, Wisconsin, unknown since 1850; Capt. Edwin Doty, Naples, Cal. died June 14, 1891; Freds Bryum, Knoxville, Ill., died at United States military hospital, Keokuk, Ia., April 11, 1865; George Allen, Knoxville, Ill., died at San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1877; Leander Woolley, Knoxville, Ill., died at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 8, 1881; Charles Clark, Henderson, Knox County, Ill., died Sept. 9, 1865; Rev. Mr. J. W. Brier, Lodi, Cal. died Nov. 2, 1898; Frederick Grissner, Joliet, Ill., died at Portland, Mo., Aug. 18, 1892; Woolfgang Tauber, Joliet, Ill., died at sea returning home from California, via Cape Horn, Nov. 15, 1850; Young, Young, Wolf, were partners crossing the desert and in the mines. They made their pile at Downville mines and started for home by a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. Woolfgang died at sea and Young sent his gold dust to his (Thomas) mother at Springfield, Germany, upon arrival in New York.

A Frenchman, name not remembered, became ill from starvation, weakness from the camp at night, in January, 1850, near the peak through the Sierra Nevada mountains, through which the party traveled, which brought them to Spanish settlement. He was rescued by Digger Indians and was rescued 15 years afterwards by a United States surveying party.

When he got a college ambition they wanted to help him. He offered to put him through Harvard, but he refused, and came to Harvard alone. He got a modest room and lived modestly. He had a modest life habit with him.

He had never done practical carpentry, but a woman who owned some cheap tenements gave him a chance to do work. He knew how to use tools. But when he was confronted with a tumble-down staircase and a smashed door, he found that there was a new problem in life. He does not know quite how he did it, but he did, and the woman never complained. From this carpentry work, laying aside his overalls and jumpers, he would go to the lectures which he might sit beside a millionaire.

He got more repairing to do and made money to live on. But before he had established a reputation as a carpenter he was brought to the notice of Mr. Mead, who has much interest in boys' clubs and mission work.

Bloomfield had done much work of this sort. In his connection with the university settlement he had organized these clubs and had charge of summer camps for poor city boys.

Immediately he was offered charge of an evening school in the north end and then another and another; now he is recognized as an efficient teacher. He has great tact. He knows these boys, because he has been one of them. He has got a grasp that has settled him for life in the work.

The Twentieth Century Club, one of Boston's aristocratic societies, has often had him to read papers on the subject. In his room he has a caricature of Richard Croker constantly before him, and as he says: "You see I keep the enemy always before me that I may not forget."

Bloomfield entered with advanced training in Harvard by his New York City College work. He lives in a cosy room over a business block. He has the comforts of the average college man. He has people whom he wishes to help and plenty of use for his money in other ways than luxury.

About the walls he has many photographs. The most of these are of summer camps and winter schools in which he cares for boys. His people still live in Orchard street. Bloomfield has no hobby about calling, and he himself lives in that neighborhood for the rest of his life.

Though only 23 he looks much older. He dresses neatly, with something of the artistic quality which passes as a luxury. He has a large mustache and a face that is remarkable for delicate lines and well-formed features.

He has occupied the principal business corner of Des Moines, calling his papers, for the past quarter century.

NEWSBOY WHO HAS EARNED A FORTUNE LECTURES COLLEGIANS

Talks During Chapel Exercises in Drake University and Tells Students How He Made Money.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 9. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MOSE JACOBS, the veteran newsboy and strenuous-vocalized hawk of newspapers, known all over Iowa, conducted chapel exercises at Drake University a few days ago, addressing 1500 university students.

Mose has been selling newspapers on the streets of Des Moines for exactly 25 years and has amassed a fortune in that time variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000, consisting mainly of valuable city real estate.

On account of his success in his work Chancellor Craig of the university asked Mose to quit his corner for one morning and tell the university students how it is possible to succeed in whatever one devotes his life to by constant work and honesty.

When Mose entered Drake chapel he was greeted by cheers and college yells that sounded all over the hundred-acre campus. Everybody in Des Moines knows him, and the novelty of the occasion brought out an audience that completely filled the chapel.

Mose has been all over the country during his 25 years, traveling with the Iowa Editorial Association on its annual tours and taking frequent vacation trips, always traveling with the best accommodations of the railroads. He is known wherever he goes and has hundreds of newspaper clippings telling of his success and of his voice, which the Savannah (Ga.) News aptly characterized as "a cross between a fast mail train, whistle and a foghorn." As a result of his travels and his self assurance, Mose has come to know many of the most prominent men of the country, and reminiscences of them filled his chapel talk.

After the commotion consequent upon his appearance had subsided somewhat Mose began his talk. This was his debut as a public speaker. He was constantly interrupted by calls and cheers, and said, in part: "I began selling papers in Des Moines when I was 6 years old. I have been selling them for 25 years. I'm now 31 years old. That's for the benefit of some who don't know their figures."

"In 1889 Gen. Russell A. Alger (he was afterwards secretary of war, you know) came to this city to appear before the Grant Club. He was to speak on a Saturday evening and came in unexpectedly on Friday noon, having missed the reception committee, but it failed to meet him. Dr. Hutchins, the chairman, was out of town. Well, I sat at the desk when the general got in and a man stepped off and said to me: 'Mose, Gen. Alger is on the train.' I saw there was no reception committee, so I knew I'd have to do the job, and I went along the train until I found the general in the sleeping car and I stepped up to him and said:

"General, I'm sorry—that was pretty bold of me, wasn't it?—but the reception committee failed to meet you; step right down onto the platform and you'll find a carriage that will take you to the hotel."

"The general naturally wondered who I was and when the committee met him at the hotel, hearing he had come, the first thing that he wanted to know was who was the newsboy that had met him, and the committee supposed right away it was me. Gen. Alger said it was one of the greatest things that ever happened to him.

"Before he left the city the general left a dollar with Dr. Hutchins and I wrote a letter to the general and thanked him for it, and here's what the general wrote back:

May 7.—My Young Friend—Your letter of the 15th received. I was greatly pleased while in Des Moines to learn that you were honest, industrious and making a success in the world so well and had so good a start. Perseverance and always dealing honestly will succeed. Yours truly,

RUSSELL A. ALGER.



MOSE JACOBS, Des Moines' Celebrated Newsboy.

me on the platform and he did as I told him. "I said, 'Gov. Roosevelt' and he said, 'Yes, I'm glad to meet you. I don't believe, though, he'd ever heard of me. But I was the first one in Des Moines to shake hands with him and I got the only nickel he spent in this town."

"I had a pleasant chat with him and I was quite pleased to meet the gentleman. Of course, though, I've met so many of them that I hardly notice it now."

Mose then proceeded to tell the university students how he had built up his fortune by hard work and closed by talking earnestly about the value of a college education, which he was denied, although he did the best he could at night business college.

edition of clothes, and did not wear his regular week-day edition. Mose in a swallow tail did not appear familiar, but he explained this change in apparel to the university students thus:

"I intended coming out here today in my working clothes. I thought that would be more appropriate and I'd be recognized better, for I don't dress up very often. Last night I still didn't know what clothes to wear and I asked the chancellor's advice, but still I wasn't satisfied. Then I was looking over my scrapbooks for something to say to you today, and I read a clipping

from the New York Times. It was a claim that he makes without reservation and with pride. It is his aim to spend his life working with those who were born as he.

Today he is a Harvard senior because he had the courage to come to Harvard and work as a carpenter until he had got a chance to take charge of the Jewish evening schools in Boston, through the influence of Edwin D. Mead, the anti-imperialist.

Already Bloomfield's work in the north end schools of Boston has endeared him to many poor Jewish boys. The results of his work have marked him as fitted for this work.

Bloomfield came to Harvard from the poorest part of the east side. He was born in Bucharest, Roumania, but came to America with his people when 7 years old. As Bloomfield says: "I regard the east side as my home. I am a son of the tenements, and it is among these people that I mean to spend my days."

Today he is in a position to fulfill his ambition. Bloomfield's father taught English to men after they had finished their day's work. The pertinacity which these men showed, coming to his father at night after hard work, filled young Bloomfield with the respect for these people which makes him anxious to offer them opportunities.

Often when Harvard men finish their college career they go into university settlements to work. Often they dream of the sacrifices they will make of lives of devotion.

Bloomfield goes into the work because he loves the people. He does not intend to work as a reformer. It is to be business with him. He is to be a teacher and he does not believe in unpaid teaching.

In the university settlements and about it a "home neighborhood." Yet he himself through the Technical Institute and New York City College. He got his degree in 1898. He was working his way through, spending evenings in university settlements. In this way he caught the attention of wealthy New Yorkers.

HARVARD SENIOR, ONCE A CHILD OF THE SLUMS, WILL TEACH THE POOR.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 8. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MEYER BLOOMFIELD of Harvard is a son of the New York tenements. This is a claim that he makes without reservation and with pride. It is his aim to spend his life working with those who were born as he.

Today he is a Harvard senior because he had the courage to come to Harvard and work as a carpenter until he had got a chance to take charge of the Jewish evening schools in Boston, through the influence of Edwin D. Mead, the anti-imperialist.

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HARRIET HUBBARD AYER AND MARGARET RATHBONE KENT

Advise Inquiring Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch on Toilet and Etiquette.

E. M. P.—Try this formula: Oleate of zinc, one-half ounce; powdered starch, one ounce; salicylic acid, one scruple. Dust over the parts. When the subject perspires profusely there is always something wrong with the circulation, and of course an external remedy will not have any effect upon that condition, which requires constitutional treatment that your physician alone can prescribe.

Get an ounce of powdered henna leaves of the druggist and steep them in, say, half a pint of boiling water. There is considerable difference in the strength and qualities of the leaves, so that it is difficult to tell the exact quantity of water. Let stand still cold and strain. Apply with a clean toothbrush. The liquid will discolor the skin a little, but care must be taken to avoid getting the coloring matter on the skin. However, it is harmless, and soap and water will remove it. This will color light or white hair red. Henna may also be mixed with indigo, three parts of indigo to one part of henna and enough water to form a paste, which is applied to the hair. The effect of this is to produce a brownish shade.

Wishes to Be Longer-Waisted.

MRS. J. L.—If you have the right sort of straight front corset you can lengthen your waist very much in appearance.

Quantities of Rum and Rosewater.

MRS. W. C. H.—I do not know what formula you refer to. Can you not give me more explicit information in the matter?

The New Depilatory.

N. K. L.—I am not satisfied with the results in testing this new depilatory to which you refer.

Remedy for Dandruff.

H.—Try this shampoo: Yolk of one egg, one pint of hot rainwater, one ounce of spirit of rosemary; beat the mixture up thoroughly and use it warm, rubbing it well into the skin of the head. Rinse thoroughly in several waters.

The wash made of black tea will darken the hair. It is a sort of dye, but as I have said many times before I do not advise a home-made dye. You can, however, make this yourself perfectly well: One ounce of best black tea steeped in a pint of boiling water for 20 minutes. Let it stand until cold, strain and add four ounces of Jamaica rum.

Treatment for Blackheads.

ANXIOUS READER.—The blackheads must be pressed out when they form in the shell of the ear. When they have been ejected a weak solution of carbolic acid may be applied. Then keep the ears scrupulously clean and they will not return.

Proper Way to Wash the Face.

CELIA.—Use the camel's hair scrubbing brush every night. Immerse the brush in warm water, rub the soap on it till you get a good lather, scrub the face for a moment or two, rinse thoroughly with clean warm water. This should be done at night just before going to bed. If you have the correct brush it may make the face a little tender for a day or two, but not longer.

To Increase the Eyebrows.

G. G.—I don't know of anything better than the formula you refer to. I have hundreds of letters of correspondents who have used it with wonderful success. But why do you wish bushy eyebrows? They are considered far from beautiful.

For Great Loss of Hair.

MRS. L. E.—Scalp massage is the only sure treatment in my opinion to arrest falling hair. I give you a tonic formula,

but until the circulation of the skin of the scalp has been made normal no treatment will be of use, and no external application of a tonic will be very effective. You might try this:

Cologne water, 8 ounces; spirits of camphor, 2 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 2 ounces. Apply once a day.

Sharp Pains in the Head.

E. L.—You should consult a physician. I agree with you that your trouble is probably neuralgia, but only a doctor can diagnose your case correctly.

To Destroy Parasites.

ANXIOUS VIOLET.—Get a cake of bichloride of mercury soap (the imported best), cut it into half and shave one-half into fine bits. Dissolve in boiling water. You may set the mixture on the stove over a gentle heat if you choose. You should have enough water to form a jelly-like mixture when cold. First wet the hair thoroughly with clear warm water, then rub the mixture into the hair, taking care that every particle of the scalp is thoroughly saturated. Give the head a good shampoo and rinse several times. If you follow these directions carefully I will guarantee the result, but if a single lock of hair escapes there will be a failure to record.

To Retain Golden Hair.

FANNIE (also for N. R. T.)—The child's hair grows darker because of the change which takes place in the chemicals which make up the pigment. Such being the case no external application except a bleach will really change the color of the hair. A soap containing a good deal of free alkali will remove superfluous oils and will make the hair look a little lighter. I cannot recommend using a bleach for a child. A little washing soda in the water will not ruin the texture of the hair, but it must be thoroughly rinsed out. It is much simpler than many of the preparations sold for the same purpose. A baby 2 years old should have her hair washed every two or three days.

Dry and Irritated Scalp.

G. F. W.—I think by all means you need scalp massage. Try shampooing your hair once a week with the following mixture: Yolk of one egg; one pint of hot rain water, one ounce of spirits of rosemary; beat the mixture up thoroughly and use it warm, rubbing it well into the skin of the head. Rinse thoroughly in several waters.

Proper Make-Up.

MRS. J. A.—If I were in your place I should go to one of the department shops and buy rouge and powder and pencil for darkening the eyes, depending upon the saleswoman as to selection. The best is a French rouge, and the other make-up for amateur theatricals the saleswoman will be able to suggest to you.

Desires a Roman Nose.

MRS. L. O. M.—There are cosmetic surgeons who undertake to change the form of the nose. You should consult one of these.

To Remove Discolorations.

MRS. K. J.—The discolorations you speak of will be difficult to remove excepting by a process which will take away the skin also. Electricity might restore the circulation, but I think it doubtful if that alone will perform a cure. You do not give me a good description of the spots, which you say are "white." If they were caused by a deep wound that would require one sort of treatment; if they are the result of a skin disease, quite another.

It is proper for a young gentleman to offer the young lady with whom he has gone or taken to church money for the collection plate, and if he has just met her or been introduced to her proper to say:

It would be proper for the gentleman to invite her in Mother's Name.

A GROUP OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM NEARBY CITIES



MISS NELL STEWART, SPRINGFIELD MO.

MISS RUTH REGINA PIERCE, FT. SMITH ARK.

MISS BESSIE WILSON, HUNTINGTON, ARK.

MISS LENAH EDWARDS, PADUCAH, KY.

MRS. ARTUR FUNK, OMAHA, NEB.

MISS HULDA HEIM, CHANDLER, IND.

MISS ETTIE CARTER, WELLES, IND.

POLYGLOT SALVATIONISTS

Chinese, Malay, German and Englishman Banded to Save Souls in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THIS polyglot band has had many kinds of boy preachers, but in San Francisco is perhaps the oddest of them all—the Chinese boy preacher, who goes through Chinatown trying to convert his countrymen to Christianity and the ways of sobriety and right living. He is Freddie Quong, 9 years old, and with him is his companion, Willie Leong, who is two years younger. Willie helps in the singing and leaves the preaching to Freddie. Both go around with a Salvation Army band, which includes a negro, a Malay, and a German, all led by an Englishman, while a Chinese street juggler beats the gong.

"How long have you been at this work?" Freddie was asked.

"Three months. When will it be in the paper?"

"Have you done much good at it?"

"Oh, yes. I have brought many highlanders to Jesus. One man gave me 50 cents to quit talking to him."

"How did you come to go on the street to sing and talk?"

"My mother was sick and died, and Mr. Engberg took me and taught me to be a good boy. I was a bad boy, but I am good now. I want to do all I can to make others good. How big will my picture be in the paper?"

Engberg lives in the center of the vilest part of the Chinese quarter of the city. In a back room he has his home with Freddie, Willie and Willie's mother, while the front room is used for a school room. Freddie's father had worked with a sewing machine in San Jose, and when his mother, his sisters and his brothers had been taken sick and his mother died, he came to San Francisco, where he was converted by Engberg, who taught him to be good, and employed him as an interpreter when Engberg preached to the Chinese.

Freddie has a facility of English which lends itself readily to the style of exhortations which he pours out to the crowds who surround the band with which he is attached.

YVETTE GUILBERT'S STONE WELCOME

PARIS, Feb. 2. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

SUPPOSE Lillian Russell should set a photograph of her pretty face above the entrance to her New York home? This is exactly what Yvette Guilbert has done, and all Paris is admiring her charming audacity and talking about imitating her example.

If you go there you will see the result of its owner's caprice—a face sculptured in stone over the doorway. Upon every visitor there looks teasingly down a piquant, half laughing, half mocking picture in white stone—like a modern muse of comedy, which indeed Miss Yvette's friends consider her.

There was a housewarming in the boulevard Berthier last week, and two who are artistic world of Paris came to pay its respects to its fortune's miracle. For Yvette may again be considered accurate, now that she has recovered her health and built a beautiful home and accomplished a successful return to the stage, which she some weeks past in some clever musical renderings of Baudelaire and Rollinat. For Yvette has abandoned the line of work in which she made herself famous and is bent on being serious henceforth.

This housewarming was a sort of presentation to society of Yvette's new home, of which she is extremely proud and of which the following is an exact description.

A two-story stone structure of glistening whiteness. You do not think of it as laboriously put together, but as carved from a single massive block of stone. And this carries out perfectly the intention of the architect, a certain Xavier Schoelkopf, who, in using stone has so great a respect for his material that he does his best to preserve the grandeur and simplicity as well as the strength of granite.

Directly over the front entrance is a little balcony supported by some effective ornamentation, in middle of which is set, in high relief, the carved likeness of the mistress of the house.

Is not this a pretty hospitality—to receive Yvette's smile of welcome even before touching the knocker?

Within the most noticeable object is the grand staircase, which is carved from a piece of solid white stone. The lavish extravagance of ornamentation, the daring of the architect are at first overwhelming, but the beauty of the thing is undeniable.

The house is throughout large, sunny, comfortable and, despite the wealth of ornamentation, homelike. The general style of the decoration is modern, with a touch now and then of Louis XVI., and many quaintly curious fantasies suggested by the individual taste of the owner.

Ushers' Dress for a Wedding.

Will you kindly let me know through your valuable paper what is customary for a gentleman to wear as an usher at a high noon wedding and also at a 9 o'clock wedding?

C. L. In either case the usher should wear afternoon dress, Prince Albert or frock coat, gray striped trousers, white or fancy waistcoat, white shirt, high standing collar, white silk Ascot or four-in-hand tie, patent-leather shoes, silk hat, pearl-gray kid gloves.

Choice of a Clergyman.

Where a lady and gentleman contemplate marriage and being to different churches (do not want) whose minister should be asked? Which is the proper one to choose who the minister shall be?

GEO. A. D. It is customary always to defer to the bride. The minister should be the one whose church she and her family have attended.

to do so, but it is not at all necessary, and if the young lady insists she should be permitted to contribute to the collection.

It sometimes happens that a girl thoughtlessly leaves her pocketbook at home when she is escorted by a gentleman, and in this case, of course, it would be only courteous for the gentleman to offer her a coin for the collection plate or to say to her: "I will put in enough for both." He should never be ostentatious in the matter or make her feel under obligations to him.

The Gentleman Should Write First.

In commencing a correspondence between a lady and gentleman will you kindly inform me who should write first?

DOUBT.

The gentleman should ask permission to correspond and, having obtained the lady's consent, he should write the first letter.

Black Always in Good Taste.

I intend to attend a reception shortly, "an evening reception," knowing that most of the ladies will wear evening dress. I feel if I purchase a regular evening outfit I might not wear it again, so I thought if I purchased a handsome black silk skirt and a pink or white waist I could wear it that evening and put it to good use for other informal occasions. Please let me know if you think this will be proper.

PERPLEXED.

You can wear the costume you describe with perfect propriety, or if you choose you could wear the black silk skirt and have a very simple low back bodice made which could also be worn with a lace gimp.

Many girls who are obliged to count pennies wear a black gown in this way for all the social functions during the season. When occasion requires they wear the low black bodice. Black is always becoming and if simply made gives an air of distinction and the wearer is conscious of looking well. And one does not tire of a black gown as of a gown of brilliant color.

Lace gimpes are inexpensive, and worn with the low bodice make a very pretty high waist for semi-fashionable functions.

Invite Her in Mother's Name.

About three weeks ago I became acquainted with a young lady whom I like very much. Do you

FACES OF ST. LOUIS WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Reproduced by the Sunday Post-Dispatch Process of Half-tone Photo-Engraving.



MISS CATHERINE MEISSERT, 2819 S. EIGHTH ST.

MISS GRACE STEVENS, 1116 E. WHITTIER ST.

MRS. GEORGE KESSBERGER, OF SPRINGFIELD ILL. GUEST OF MISS QUINLAN, 4469 W. BELLE PLACE.

MISS LOUISA KUPPING, 837 HICKORY ST.

MISS STELLA WEINER, 3850 WESTMINSTER PLACE, WILL BE MARRIED FEB. 10TH TO W. A. KRIEGER, PHOTO BY STARK.

MISS LELIA WINTER, 5408 MAPLE AVE.

MISS SADIE LEROY, 1517 PALM ST.

MISS CORA WINTER, 5408 MAPLE AVE.

MISS GERTRUDE BECK, 2421 GOODE AVE.

MISS ANNIE CAVANAUGH, 3661 W. BELL PLACE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
SUNDAY FEB. 10, 1901

FUNNY SIDE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITED BY
GEORGE W. PECK
AUTHOR OF
"Peck's Bad Boy"

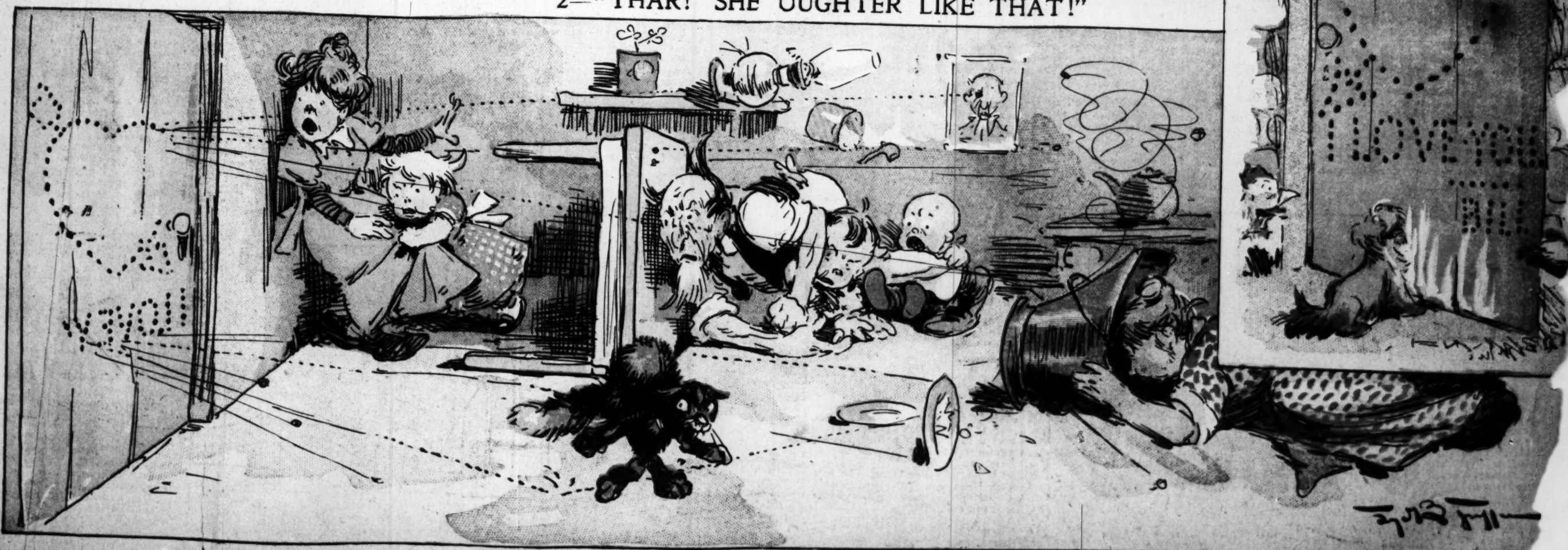
VALENTINE DAY IN THE FAR WEST.



1—SHARPSHOOTER BILL—AHA! MY BEST GAL'S HOUSE! I'LL JUST LEAVE A VALENTINE FOR HER!



2—"THAR! SHE OUGHTER LIKE THAT!"



3—THE VALENTINE IS RECEIVED WITH CONSTERNATION. BUT FINALLY PROVES ACCEPTABLE.

PECK'S BAD BOY GROWN UP

and His Valentine Day
Trick on the Old Groceryman.

By GEO. W. PECK,
AUTHOR OF PECK'S BAD BOY.



OLD MAN CARRIED HIS HIRED GUITAR.

New York than anywhere else in this vast universe. Do you mean to say you've dragged out an idle existence to your age without ever hearing how New Yorkers celebrate St. Valentine's Day? "Sure, I've heard, again and again," protested the Old Groceryman, unwilling to seem ignorant concerning any item of interest in the affairs of the metropolis. "But I guess I'll get you to tell me all over again—just to see if you really know as much about it as I do."

"Well," began the Bad Boy, "in the first place, of course, you know the custom of serenading your lady love at midnight, just as the stroke of 12 heralds the approaching of St. Valentine's Day."

"Yes, yes," agreed the Old Groceryman, "I remember that custom of course, and I'd like to be well to celebrate it. But you see I ain't got no lady love in New York, not to speak of, and so—"

"You haven't got one yet, I know," interrupted the Bad Boy, "but, of course, you remember that that's the favorite method of proposing in New York."

"What?" broke in the old man, forgetting for the moment that he had claimed to know all about it.

"Why, when a man wants to win a girl's heart he stands outside her window at midnight St. Valentine's morning and sings her a serenade. If she's pleased with his voice and the song he sings she usually accepts him."

"Yes, yes, I remember now, of course," chimed in the Old Groceryman, "and I'd like mighty well to try that form of proposal on some rich sucker to-night. But the only trouble is that you haven't introduced me to any of 'em yet."

"But," protested the Bad Boy, "surely you remember that such a serenade acts as an introduction."

"So it does," cried the old man, delightedly rubbing his hands together, "and you know I'll try it. Just you tell me the name and address of one of them same rich widows, and she'll get a fine, harmonious, high-grade serenade from me this very night. Lucky it's St. Valentine's eve, ain't it?" And the Old Groceryman took a couple of dance steps before the mirror and began trolling forth a few bars from a love song that was popular when he was a young man, and James K. Polk was President.

"And you know about the name of one of them widows?" he broke off to ask.

"Well," observed the Bad Boy after thinking deeply for a moment or two, "there's Mrs. Tombs."

"Mrs. Who?"

"Mrs. Tombs. Do you mean to

say you never heard of her?"

"Well," admitted the Old Groceryman, "the name does sound kind of familiar, but I can't place her just now. Is she rich?"

"Rich?" echoed the Bad Boy. "I should say so. Lives in one of the finest and most expensive houses in New York."

corner of Centre and Franklin streets. These are fashionable streets, as you can tell by the sound."

"But her name sounds kind of funny, don't it?" objected the Old Groceryman, feebly.

"Not a bit. Plenty of life about her name. Why so many men come to see her that

she's had to build a bridge across the street to accommodate them all. They all sigh for her favor, you see; so she's named the bridge 'The Bridge of Sighs.'"

"That settles it," announced the Old Groceryman, "I'll serenade her this very night. I'll sing my very sweetest, and maybe—"

"Maybe she'll open the door and let you come in and call."

"But it'll be pretty late for calling, won't it, at midnight?"

"Not in New York. They keep late hours in the Tombs household. Why, people keep dropping in ever so much later than that."

"I'll go," chuckled the Old Groceryman as he settled this last doubt.

"But, remember," cautioned the Bad Boy, "she's very romantic, as you can judge from her building and that Bridge of Sighs. So you must dress for the part."

"How?"

"Well, a lot of her visitors set a fashion of wearing striped clothes," answered the Bad Boy, "but you'd better try something a little more picturesque. Why not hire a broad-brimmed, plumed sombrero and a long scarlet cloak and a guitar at a costumer's? Then you'll look like a Spanish Hidalgo as you twang dreamy love songs in the moonlight beneath her barred lattice."

"My!" murmured the Old Groceryman, "you talk just like a dime novel. I'm off for the costumer's. And to-night you'll have to show me where Mrs. Tombs lives."



THE SERENADE.

Midnight was striking from old Trinity as two figures emerged from a cab at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets and walked up Franklin street under the shadow of the little bridge.

The distant electric light revealed one form as that of the Bad Boy, while the other could be recognized under its scarlet cloak and plumed hat as that of the Old Groceryman.

"There," whispered the Bad Boy, pointing to a lighted window on the second floor, "there's her boudoir. Now turn up and begin. Don't be bashful. She admires a fine loud voice."

"Lives in a fine house, doesn't she?" exclaimed the old man as his eyes slowly took in the outlines of the massive building. "Plenty of company could be accommodated there."

"She's the most hospitable old lady in New York," answered the Bad Boy. "Keeps open house all the year round. Her guests are made to feel so much at home that some of them stay as long



"IT'S NOTHING BUT A PRISON."

as six months. But tune up, I'll get out of the way so as not to mar your chances when she peeps out of her window to see who it is that is singing so divinely."

"There!" groaned the Old Groceryman, "I'm so rattled and flustered that I declare I've clear forgot all them lovely old serenades I'd thought up. What'll I do?"

"Oh, sing any old thing, so long as you sing it loud," counseled the Bad Boy. "Only hurry up, for it's past midnight already, and maybe some other aspirant for her favor may happen along and cut you out. Everything depends on being first on the field, you know. Good-by."

And the Bad Boy sneaked away into the night, but as he went he could hear the Old Groceryman begin his serenade in a voice that made the windows rattle.

The old man had forgotten his intended words, so sang such snatches of old and new songs as happened to come to his memory.

The result was somewhat as follows: Oh, believe me if all those endearing young charms

Were to—twain, O'Grady, twain out!

'Tis the last view of summer blooming alone,

And his name is read above his head, you can

see it if you rubber.

I'd offer her this hand of mine

But because she made them goo-goo eyes.

Gray dawn was breaking next morning

When the Bad Boy woke up in his

bed at the hotel to find the Old Grocery-

man standing rigidly clenching at the

footboard.

"That—that Tombs residence you

sneaked me up against," began the old

man severely, "isn't nothing but just a

prison!"

"You don't say so!" gasped the Bad

Boy, and he buried his face in the pillow

to hide his grief.

"Yes, I do say so!" thundered the Old

Groceryman. "And, moreover, if I

thought you'd set me into a line like that

on purpose why—well, there'd be

a whole lot of carriages drivin' very

slow behind you. That's all."

And the Old Groceryman stamped off

to his own room without awaiting a

reply.

GEO. W. PECK.

Y IRWIN. HER NEW DEPARTMENT OF "HEART-TO-HEART BLITHERINGS."

him through the heart. Now, what I want to ask you is: Was it etiquette for me to do so or not? Papa says I ought to be ashamed of myself. Advise me, please.

SAUCY SADIE.

Pompton, N. J.

Your father, my dear, seems to me to take an unnecessarily harsh view of your little flash of temper. While you perhaps merited a reproving look, yet a

vice? Last week I had a trifling difference of opinion while at a dinner party with the lady who sat next to me. Seizing my soup plate I dextrously emptied its contents down inside the back of her décolleté gown. Of course, all the guests roared with laughter, but I fancied I caught a flash of passing annoyance on the lady's face. Now, I am a gentleman, whatever else I am not, and I would cut off my right hand sooner than hurt a lady's feelings or make her seem ridiculous. Do I owe her an apology? What shall I do?

PERPLEXED GUEST.

Williamsbridge, N. Y.

No, my friend, you unduly exaggerate the importance of your little joke. What you did was merely a clever pleasantry among friends. Doubtless you misread the lady's face in thinking she looked annoyed. Or perhaps she feigned annoyance to hide her pleasure. In any case, she probably did not give the matter a second thought, and you would commit a serious social blunder by apologizing. I honor you for your frank, manly letter. Some woman will win a noble, worthy treasure of a man when you marry.

Annle May:

Should I accept kisses from a gentleman whom I have never seen and who is at present unknown to me? He never saw me either, as he lives in Australia. Shall I let him kiss me, or should I wait until he asks my permission to do so?

GREENWICH BELLE.

No, NO! Never let a man whom you never saw kiss you. No self-respecting girl would do so. You cheapen yourself and sink in his esteem by such boldness. Wait until you have learned his name or seen him, or let the very least until you meet some mutual acquaintance, before you permit such liberties. He will honor you all the more for it. I know it is weary waiting, but some day you will thank me for counseling you so wisely. So be patient, dear little girl. Auntie May is watching over your interests.

(From the lock of hair you inclose should judge you have a bathtub in the house and a great-uncle in Sing Sing. Am I right?)

Agonized Agatha.—Yours is indeed a sad case. In answer to your first question, I would say: If your husband keeps on beating you slap his wrists.

MAY IRWIN (Auntie May).

Will you let a mere man ask your ad-

GEORGIE AND HIS PAW.

By S. E. KISER. Illustrated by GUSTAV VERBEEK.

to think you could see where the Fun comes in, enny way. Here's one on Andrew Carraway, tho, that mobby you can understand.

They was a man in our city With wealth of every kind. His paw was always full of pity For the poor and sick and blind.

And so he went around and filled them Poor souls—all full of cheer. When folks was hungry he would bid them A public Liberator.

"What good would the Library Do them if they were hungry?" maw said. "That's the joke," paw sed.

"Well, I can't amagin'," maw told Him, "how enny person thinks it's a joke to be hungry and No place to get trusted for Groceries. What's the use of a library On a empty stomach, and I don't believe in Making Fun Of the poor things about it Enny way."

"But, you see the joke wouldn't Be on the ones with the empty stom- macks," paw asked. "It's on Andrew."

"Oh," maw sed, "does he haft to go and buy coal and provisions and meda- sun for Them after putting up the Library?"

"If he does, nobuddy catches him At it," paw sed.

"Then who hafts?" maw ast.

"Nobuddy," says paw; "It's no laffin' matter."

Paw didn't say ennything for a little while, he seemed to have sad thots on his mind, and maw ast him who the rest of the valentines were about.

"Oh, Grover and Teddy and McKin- ley, and a Few people like that," he answered.



"LAFFING TO HIMSELF."

Andell, proms that you won't get your real name eined to Them when they come out, won't you paw," maw sed. "becoz I'd hate to have the nabers no about it. Read some more. Mobby they get better As you go along."

Paw threw the ones he had red in the waste Basket, where I got them when he wasn't looking, and then he says: "No, I goss we better drop the sub- ject. I wish people had to get treated For having too much enthusiasm."

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"When I grew a bit older," he went on, "I found that valentine habit was a splendid thing in daily life. For instance, once my tailor wrote me that unless I settled his bill by return mail he'd have the law of me. He sent me that notice on Feb. 13 (and that "it"

sent me another dun. Next time he just came around himself with an axe, and says, civil as can be—

"Editorial Room to your right."

"The circulation office to your left!"

Again the elevator rose to higher thins, and again did the Sky Pilot lightly turn to thoughts of St. Valentine's Day.

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UP AND DOWN WITH THE ELEVATOR MAN.

(Copyright, 1901, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)

"ST. VALENTINE'S DAY is almost here," remarked the Sky Pilot as Elevator No. 3 soared skyward under his loving guidance, "and it sets me to thinking of the dear, dead days of my fair young youth when I used to print valentines for all the little girls in the county. I had a regular genius for throwing crosses, up all sorts, from obituary figures up to birthday dinges. But my fancies was valentine writing. All the young fellows in the ward used to hire me to write their valentines for them. Sometimes I'd make pretty near a dollar by doing it. They'd go something like this:

"Oh, maw, that I adore—

"Here's the eleventh floor!"

"The first time ever I found out I could write valentines," resumed the Sky Pilot on the downward trip, "was when I was a kid at public school No. 1-1-1. My teacher was the ugliest, crosses, old catamantan that ever hap- pened, and she had a face that used to make cable cars shy when they passed her on Broadway. She stood six feet in her stocking feet and was looking for a chance to marry the principal. They say she used to be a good-looking girl back in the days when Jefferson was President. She used to bring up that fact in her efforts to win the principal's heart. Well, she hated me and used to baste me with the business end of a strap and buckle. So I hit on a plan to soften her heart. On Valentine's Day I left a pretty valentine on her desk, and wrote on it in my own handwriting (so she'd spot who it was from):

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"Ground floor! Other elevator down the steps!"

"Yes, sir," to an inquiring passenger, "it is a monotonous life here on the elevator all day. But once in awhile it's a bit exciting. For instance, the other day as we were going up, a fresh officer boy caught hold of the lever while my back was turned for a second, and he jam it hard across to the right and the car shoots upward at a mile a minute. I jumped for the lever, but it was

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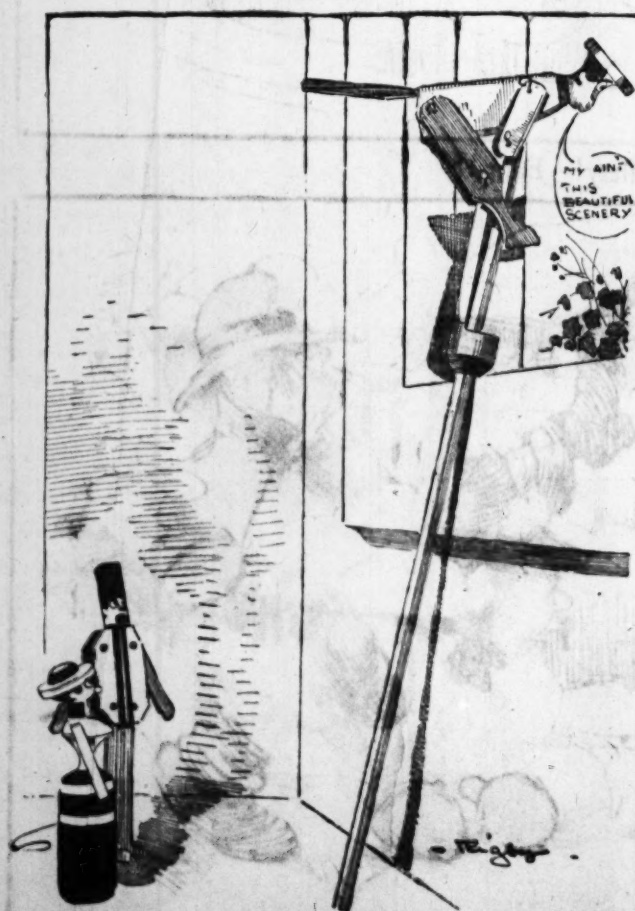
VALENTINE DAY AMONG THE KIDS.



NEVERTHELESS, CHOLLY RESCUED HER HAT.

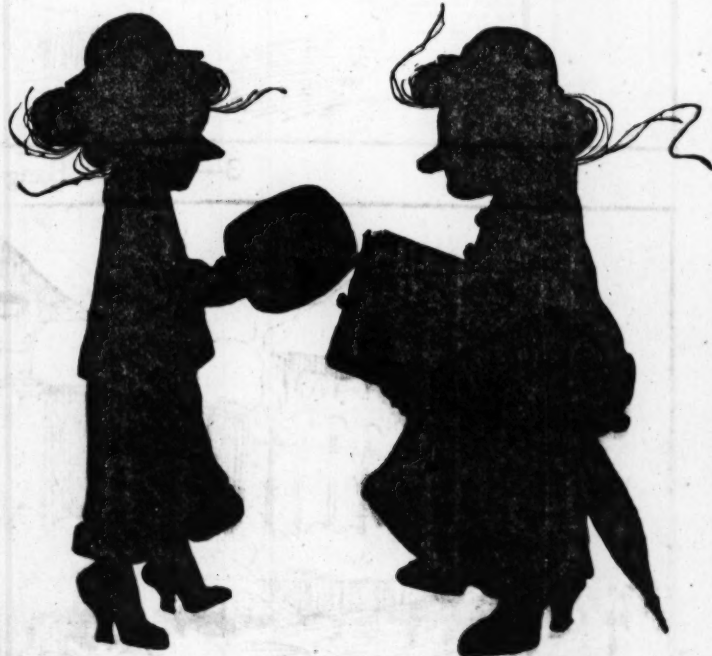


ENVY.



Dummies on the Ground—Gee, mustn't it be fine to be tall!

EXPECTED COMIC ONES.

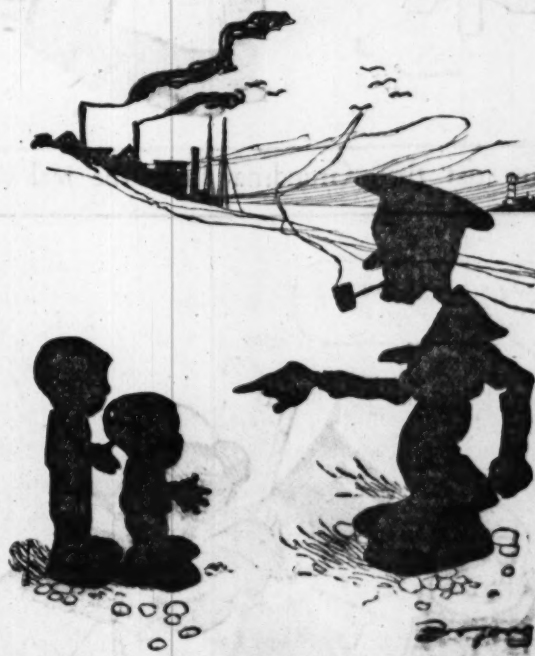


"Did you get a valentine?"
"I—I haven't dared open my mail yet!"

SOONER SO.
"Why, what is the matter with the baby, Edith?" asked a visitor of a little girl who was trying to quiet the crying infant.
"I don't know," replied Edith, "but I expects he needs tuning."

CLEVER BOY!
"Marie, I have come to-night to ask you for your hand—I—" "You ask a great deal, George." "On the contrary, it is such a very little one that—" "It is yours, George, dear."

A TRUE STORY.



Old Salt—Shall I tell yer a true story, me lads?
The Lads—Oh, yes. Tell us about the time you was et up by cannibals!

AM!
A man can find lots of fun in telling how difficult it is for even parents left you something when they died, did they not?
Urchin—Oh yes, sir.
Bloomer—And what did they leave you my little man?
Urchin—An orphan sir.

QUITE LIKELY.
Bloomer (to ragged urchin)—Your parents left you something when they died, did they not?
Urchin—Oh yes, sir.
Bloomer—And what did they leave you my little man?
Urchin—An orphan sir.

HIS DESIRE.



The Umbrella—Gosh! I wish "Old Crank" one to dis guy what's around all day!

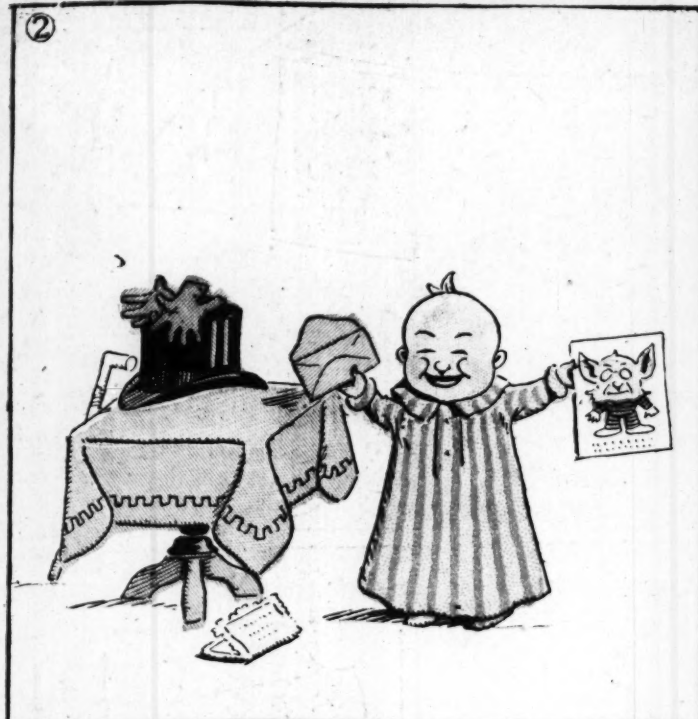
Teacher (suspiciously)—who wrote your composition, Johnny?
Johnny—My father.
Teacher—What, all of it?
Johnny—No'n I helped him.

Judge—Do I u that the parties in Witness—Their usually high and extremely low.

MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE'S VALENTINE PLOT.



1-Grandma sends Grandpa a pretty Valentine.



2-But Mischievous Willie exchanges it for another.



3-'Aha,' says Grandpa, 'I recognize Grandma's writing!'



4-'Sent me a comic, did you, woman? That settles it!'



5-Grandpa treated this way after all these years!'



6-But just then Grandma finds the real valentine.



7-Explanations follow.



8-And all is love, sweet love!

A CLEAN JOB.



1-'Go chase yourself. Dis is my job!' 'Yer a liar!'



2-Biff! Bang!! Thud!!!

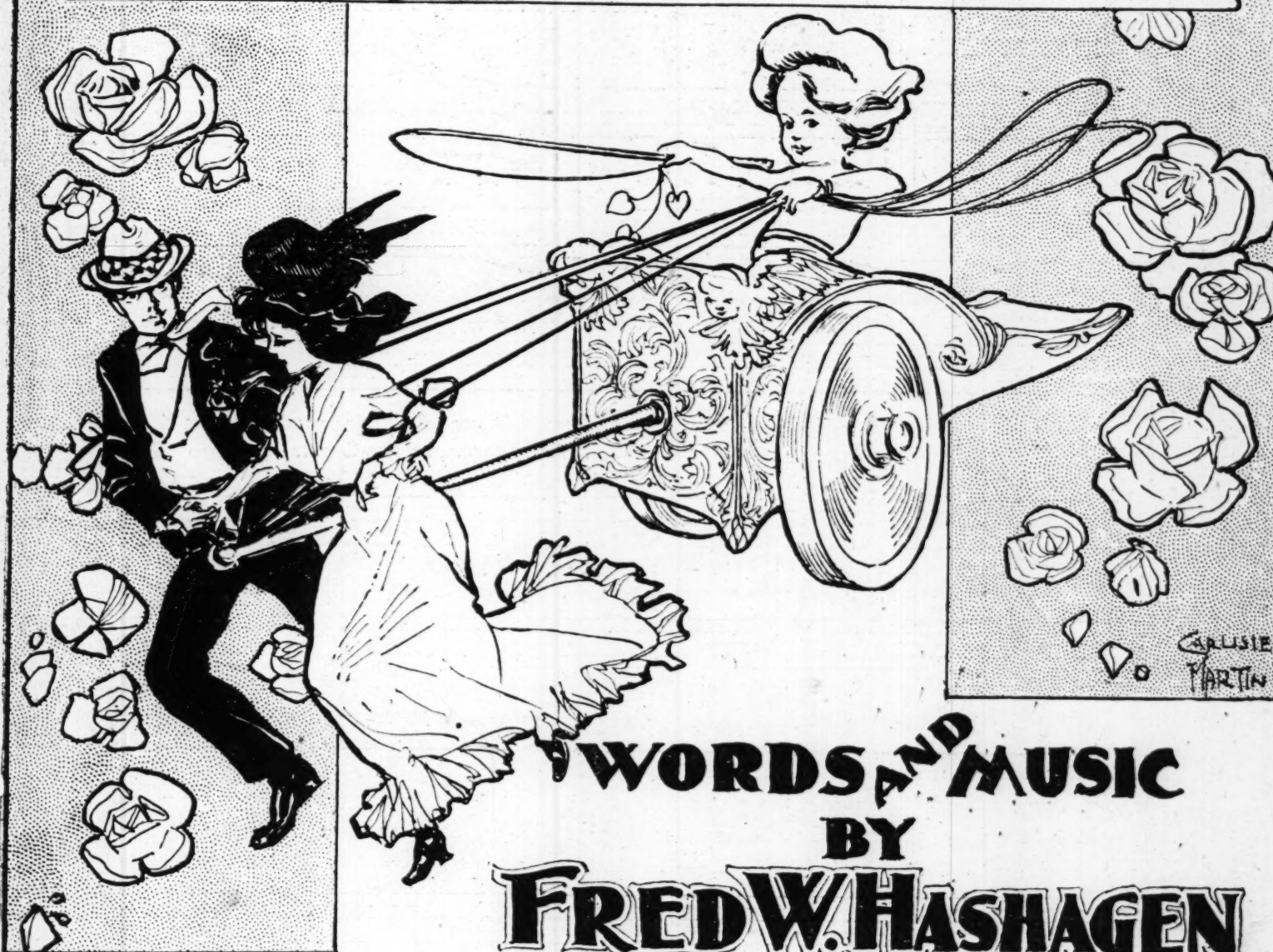


3-Biffety! Bang!! Biffety! Bang!!



4-'Hully gee! It's all cleared off, anyway!'

SWEETHEARTS



WORDS AND MUSIC
BY
FRED W. HASHAGEN

AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR MARCH TWO STEP
"FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY GIRLS"

PUBLISHED BY
HASHAGEN BROS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
ST. LOUIS SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
FEBRUARY 10, 1901.

Sweethearts



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INTRODUCTION.

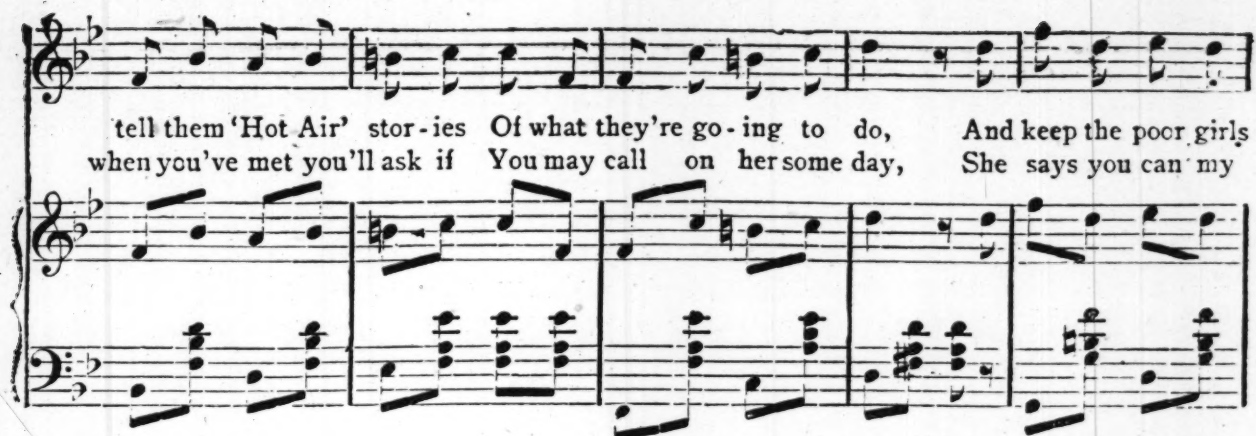


1. Some fel-lows take their sweethearts out To
2. Now boys you know wh'er you go By



have a jol - ly time, And make them lots of prom - is - es, To keep them just in line. They
chance perhaps you meet, Some pret - ty fair young maid - en, Who looks so nice and sweet. And

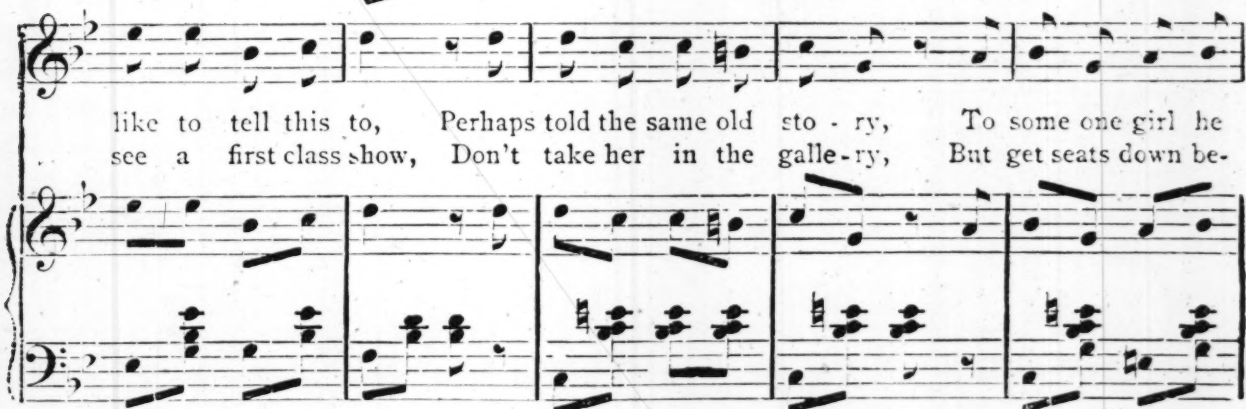




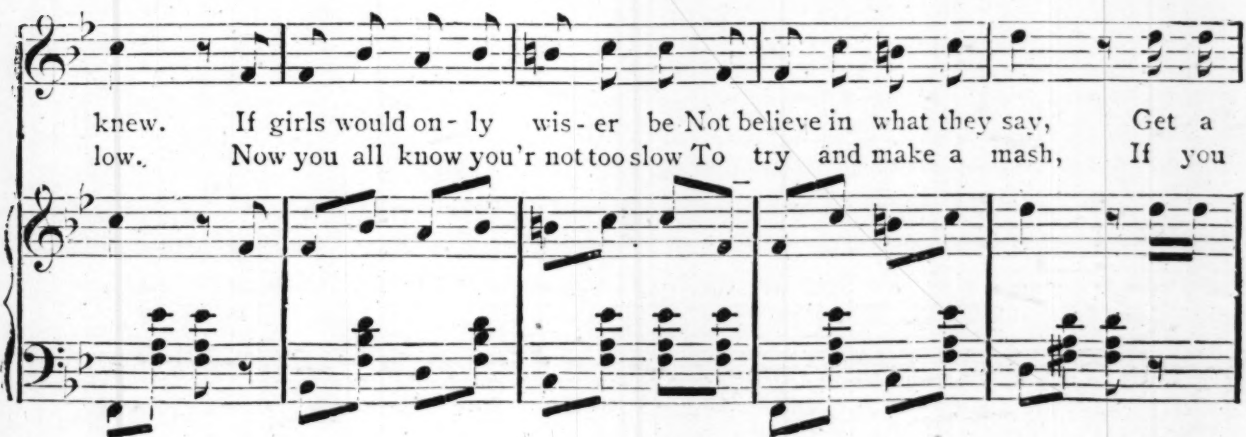
tell them 'Hot Air' stor-ies Of what they're go-ing to do, And keep the poor girls
when you've met you'll ask if You may call on her some day, She says you can my



wait-ing as You all know it is true. There's many a man in this wide world, I'd
dear young man In such a charming way. You'll take her out some eve-ning, To



like to tell this to, Perhaps told the same old sto-ry, To some one girl he
see a first class show, Don't take her in the galle-ry, But get seats down be-



knew. If girls would on-ly wis-er be Not believe in what they say, Get a
low. Now you all know you'r not too slow To try and make a mash, If you

fellow that when he takes you out, Be a man that pays his way.
want to win a la - dy boys, You have got to have the cash.

CHORUS.

Why don't you treat her right? And put her fears to flight? I'll give you a tip that

the boys who grip Their coin may let their chances slip, Why don't you treat her right? You

know if you are bright, That you will be "it," At once make a hit—Why don't you treat her right?